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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHNAN Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

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THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

The Farm Hot-Beds.

A hot-bed consists of a rectangular frame made of boards ten inches wide in front and fourteen in back, placed on their edges and nailed together, the end pieces being bevelled off and the whole covered with sash, such as old windows.

The beds are made in a convenient location facing the south, as on a hillside. If sheltered at the north by a hedge or fence much more heat will be available.

A sufficient quantity of fresh horse droppings containing the long straw or leaves is piled up under cover, wet down occasionally if necessary, and turned every day for ten days or two weeks. Then it will be ready for the beds if the odor is sweet and agreeable. This material is to furnish the heat, through decay, for three or four

The frame-work is set on the ground at the desired place and the enclosed space is dug out to a depth of 3½ to four feet. The soil thrown out can be used to advantage in banking around the frame. The manure is then placed in this excavation, layer by layer, until within six inches of the surlayer, until within six inches of the surface of the ground, each layer being packed down till firm and level. A layer of three parts good garden loam to one part of rottened manure follows, deep enough to bring the whole to a level with the ground. The sash is put on and the bed left until sticks left thrust in, show on being held in the hand, a dimishing temperature.

The bed may be planted at any time after this, doing it on bright, not days, at the

have no other means for supplying caultflowers, lettuce, mushrooms, strawberries and other vegetables and fruits out of season, when such things are in demand, to say nething of growing a succession of flowers. R. L. ADAMS.

Massachusetts.

Winter Pork at a Profit. The common remark among farmers that fattening pork during the winter months is seldom attended with much profit, leads me to again allude to my experience the past season. Having two sows farrow nineteen pigs during the first days of August last, all of uniform size and pure white in color, a cross of the Poland China and Chester White, the desire to grow and fatten them

for market at once presented itself.

But another serious difficulty was also made apparent, "wherewithai" could they be fed for this purpose? Our corn crop had nearly all found its way into the silo, the excessively rainy weather had prevented the sowing in any weather are the same of the sowing in any weather are the same of t

and all the refuse apples they could dispose of was their daily ration. As will be seen, the beans, cuil potatoes and refuse, apples was their main food, all of nominal cash value—including also about one ton of cull beans additional.

These pigs were regularly fed and otherwise well cared for, pens kept well cleaned with an abundance of dry straw for bedding, and during the extreme cold their

ding, and during the extreme cold their food was always warm.

At the age of a few days over six months sixteen of these pigs were sent to Buffalo with a carload of lambs, where they were sold at the net price \$144.60. The remaining three butchered today for our own use weigh dressed 473 pounds at \$6.50 per hundred, \$30.74. Total amount, \$175.34 for the nineteen pigs. It is, of course, difficult to estimate the cash value of the food disposed of, though approximately \$50

cult to estimate the cash value of the food disposed of, though approximately \$50 would be a fair estimate, leaving \$125.34 for the time expended in caring for them, the pleasure of which to one who really enjoys the work amply compensates for the time expended, aside from the accumulation of valuable manure, so highly appreciated by every thorough-going farmer.

These results I am aware are not phenomenal by any means, but the incident illustrates perhaps that the expenditure of a little time at this dull season of the year by which we can convert these refuse products into that of such high appreciation to us all, is far preferable to allowing them to become a total loss, or the apples be made into that which in the end proves a curse to mankind. to mankind.

to mankind.

Now a word to those who may contemplate the feeding of refuse or cull beans. Have them thoroughly cooked in an abundance of water. Being very rich in protein do not attempt making them the entire or only food; give lightly of one or more of the foods above mentioned for a relish and to balance the ration, and if possible feed in a warm condition, especially in cold weather.

lt has also been leave preciate and fully extensions this food daily. If the cooked beans seen a production as has been d

Genesee County, N. Y.

tened manure follows, deep enough to bring the whole to a level with the ground. The sash is put on and the bed left until sticks left thrust in, show on being held in the hand, a dimishing temperature.

The bed may be planted at any time after this, doing it on bright, not days, at the brightest, hottest time. There is a great variety of things that can be grown. Lettuce plants may be started, or those previously started in the house may be put out; radishes sown between, or lettuce

Nearly the whole northern third of New Hampshire Forest Weelth.

Nearly the whole northern third of New Hampshire, except the narrow valley along the Councetion river, is forest fand and the area of this wooded section is nearly two million acres. According to a recent report by the United States Bureau of Forestry, white pine forms a valuable part of the forests of the lower lands in the mountain region, but spruce is the leading commercial species. New Hampshire Forest Wealth.

seed for a second crop. Strawberries may be forced in them. Dwarf beans, celery, parsley, early peas, herbs, etc., can be started, and even brought to maturity. But for the farm it provides a means of starting cabbage and tomatoes, two very necessing cabbage and tomatoes, and the paper cabbage and tomatoes, two very necessing cabbage cabbage and tomatoes, two very necessing cabbage ca sary crops.

When these plants are off, the bed will still furnish heat enough to mature a crop of mushrooms, or better, some cucumber or melon seeds planted will give an abundance of fine early fruit.

Careful watering and care to leave a crack of air always on to take off the "sweat" is all the care necessary other than careful ventilating on bright days so that the temperature will not rise so high that it is unfavorable to the crop in them. Wooden shutters and straw mats are a valuable addition for covering the sash on stormy days or cold nights.

If you have never tried a hot-bed make up one this year and see for yourself the help one of these minature greenhouses is. On many large, private estates the gardeners have no other means for supplying cauli-flowers, letting mushrooms strawbarries. Hamber industry ranks fith. Pulp companies are each year importing spruce in order to save their home forests as much as possible, and by cutting them conservatively they may be able to secure continuous crops through natural production. Lumber companies have been less careful. But the great injury to the forest inndustry ranks fith. Pulp companies are each year importing spruce in order to save their home forests as much as possible, and by cutting them conservatively they may be able to secure continuous crops through natural production. Lumber companies have been less careful. But the great injury to the forest inndustry ranks fith. Pulp companies are each year industry ranks fith. Pulp companies have been industry ranks fith. Pulp companies have been less careful. But the great injury to the forest industry ranks fith. hands.

Hay Cheaper Than Slinge.

Hay Cheaper Than Sliege.

Farmers are too apt to compare yields with little regard to the actual weights of dry matter in the crops compared. Corn sliage will, as a rule, contain from eighteen to twenty-five per cent. of dry matter. If, at harvest, the stalks and leaves are succulent and the grain not glazed, the dry matter will not usually exceed twenty per cent. This means that if the yield of silage corn is twenty tons per acre the dry food substance will equal four tons.

The past three seasons have not been favorable for the corn crop in many parts of New England, and the yield has commonly been from twelve to sixteen tons. On most farms the yield of corn will not commonly exceed fifteen to sixteen tons. On the basis of fifteen tons per acre, with twenty per cent. of dry matter, the total yield of dry matter will equal three tons per acre. Lat us compare this with good yields of hay. Three tons per acre with one ton of rowen will not be considered an exceptional yield. Well-dried hay will commonly contain eighty-five to ninety per cent. of dry matter, and by using eighty-seven per cent. as the average, we will get 6800 pounds, or practically 3\frac{1}{2}\$ tons, of dry matter per acre. If we reduce the yield of hay to three tons per acre, the total dry matter per acre. If we reduce the yield of hay to three tons per acre, the total dry matter per acre would be \$220 pounds, as against six thousand pounds from fifteen tons of corn.

THE CHIEF ARGUMERT FOR CORN nearly all found its way into the silo, the excessively rainy weather had prevented the sowing in season the two or three acres of peas usually depended upon for pig feeding during the late fall months; altogether presenting an outlook far from an encouraging nature. But remembering my former success in feeding onli beans for this purpose, it was decided that instead of disposing of the animals in small lots as small pigs at smaller prices, we would end-avort to make pork of them all.

About the first of October they were taken from the sows and confined in a small pasture where they were fed daily an abundance of refuse apples, a fow ears of soft corn, with a light feed of ground barley, oats and middlings, equal parts, together with a little skimmilk, dishwater, etc. The middle of November one ton of cull beans were purchased, which after being well cooked, constituted their main food. As their age and size increased and they were fairly on their feed, it was found that thirty-six quarts of beans, tweive quarts of the above ground food, one bushel of call potatices (boiled), five or six shovels of soft corn

The CHIEF ARCUMENT FOR CORN

THE CHIEF ARCUMENT FOR CORN

THE CHIEF ARCUMENT FOR CORN

and corn silage in place of dry fodder is its economy. This is based on the large yields of hay. Three tons per acre, but a cooperation of dry matter will equal three tons per acre. Let us compere this with good yields of hay. Three tons per acre with one ton of rowen will not be considered an exceptional yield. Well-dried hay will commonly contain eighty-five to ninety per cent. of dry matter, and by using eighty-seven per cent. as the average, we will get the commonly contain eighty-five to ninety per cent. of dry matter will not be considered an exceptional yield. Well-dried hay will commonly contain eighty-five to ninety per cent. of dry matter, and by using eighty-seven per cent. as the average, we will get the count of the per cent. as the average, we will get the count of the per cent. of dry matter will equal th

college farm was \$5.20, \$4.65 and \$6.24 per ton, or an average of \$6.60 per ton. During the same three years the cost of corn cliege varied but elightly for the different years, the average being \$3.43 per ton.

hay represented 3 times as much dry matter as one ton of corn silage. On the basis of equal values of dry matter, it would cost \$11.90 to produce the amount of dry matter in the form of corn silage as we produced for \$5.60 in the form of hay. On account of its higher degree of digestibility, the dry matter of corn silage may be more valuable, pound for pound, than that of the hay, but we doubt if it is more than twice as valuable. On the other hand, if

five years. The corn crop, too, is an expensive one to harvest, owing to the large amount of water it contains.

Judging from the low cost of producing hay, we ought to study more carefully methods of increasing its value. The three best methods for doing this are by growing a larger proportion of clovers, with the true grasses; by early outling, even at the secrifice of yield, and by supplying the crop with liberal quantities of nitrogeneous fertilizers or manures. The fertilizer or manure used should always, be rich in nitrogen to get the best results. By the liberal use of proper forms of plant food, the feeding value of the crop has been shown to be materially increased.

Connecticut.

Bees in Early Spring.

bably the most critical period for cellintered bees is during early spring.

Interesting farmers' Meeting.

An interesting Farmers' Institute was held in Lexington, March 15, in charge of the Middlesex North Agricultural Society. The programme was an excellent one and attracted a large number of farmers and marking on the life. Should they become of the visitors coming from as far north as Lowell and the adjoining region. The morning speaker was W. W. Rawson, who described the production of early marking on the same general interesting farmers' Meeting.

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great number of hives are set out at one time, seem hives getting too many bees and others not enough. If the bees are disposed to dynestary before setting out time has actually arrived, they may, with profit, be set out some pleasant day for a flight and then be placed back in the cellar towards evening, when they will be able to endure a much longer period of confinement if the hives are tiered up properly in the cellar. This is done by placing them in a row eight inches apart, each hive in the second tier to rest on two hives in the first tier with bottom boards removed. This method of tiering up will give them ample ventilation and allow the dand bees to drop out of the hive; besides, it will give the owner a good opportunity to inspect his bees at any time by helding under each hive a looking glass in one hand and a lamp in the other, he can ascertain the condition of each individual solony. The lower row of hives should, of course, he set on a rack of some kind.

Small Separators in Fever.

The plan of earling cream to the butter factory rather than the whole milk is without deabt gaining ground in most parts of the country. It is claimed that the new system is saving thousands of dollars to the dairymen. Not only is there saving in the cost of houling milk, but the feeding value of the skimmlik is decidedly increased.

It is claimed that cream separated upon the farm and delivered by the most up-to-

value of the skimmilk is decidedly increased.

It is claimed that cream separated upon the farm and delivered by the most up-to-date method will lessen the cost of manufacture at least one-half and with a great improvement over the old system as regards flavor and condition of product.

By the use of power the separating may go on at the same time with the milking, and a separator of small size and low cost will answer, finishing the work about the same time that the milking is done. Experience has shown that it is entitiely possible to make butter of the highest quality by this method, and it means chiefly on the part of the farmer clambiness in handling the milk and facilities for quickly cooling the cream and helding it at a proper temperature. It is really emist to keep a small bulk of cream in the right condition than five times the quantity of milk. An important advantage of the milk separators is the prevention of danger from contageous diseases spread through the mixing of the milk and distribution of the mixed skimmilk at the creamery. Where each man has his own skimmilk, he not only has it is the best condition, parm, where the high it is been calculated garm, where the farm separatory analysis the central house in the milk from other hords. The me of farm separatory analysis the central house in the milk may be whelly devoted the insure and hiller may be whelly devoted.

from the separator with a little flour added it seems to produce almost as rapid a growth as whole milk, although a larger quantity is needed to produce the results. The milk comes from the separator warm and ready to be fed without further trouble. This item is appreciated in winter when the fastory milk comes back frozen, or in summer when it arrives on the verge of souring because of delay from separator to farm. An incidental advantage is the independent position of the separator farmer. He can at any time out loose from the central creamery and ship cream for himself, or make butter without much additional expense.

Next to the improvement in skimmilk, however, the greatest gain seems to be in the cost of transporting the product to the factory. This item would be enormous if the cost of carting were charged at ordinary teaming rates. On many a farm the time saved over the old process of dairying is more than lost by the time spent in going to the creamery with the whole milk, but if cream is delivered it means a light load, cooperation with several neighbors, a quicker journey and no waiting for the skimmilk. Where the system is fully developed, a regular collector gathers the cream from a large number of producers, thus saving a vast amount of trouble and expense.

G. B. F.

become badly mixed up if a of hives are set out at one segetting too many bees and bugh. If the hees are dis

It should be done early in the season, while there is plenty of moisture in the soil to render the materials soluble and of use as plant food. The fertilizers best adapted to grass seem to do better on land that is a little moist rather than on dry

ground.

Apply while there is a good seeding of Apply while there is a good seeding of grass or sward, otherwise the land should be plowed, devoted to other crops and again resceded. With these conditions a small amount applied each spring will produce very satisfactory returns.

Several years since the writer selected a field of several series, second or third year from seeding, with a good sward, and sowed thereon only one hundred pounds of a standard fortilizer to the sere.

It was a hard-pan soil and a little moist. There was a large crop of hay, actimated

There was a large crop of hay, estimated at one-half a ton extra for the hundred pounded fertilizer.

at one-half a ton extra for the numeror poundage fertilizer.

The next spring the same amount was again sown with the results, and this practice was continued for four years, when it became necessary to plow, devote to other crops and seed again to grass. The experience seemed remarkable, and convinced the writer that it is often better to apply a small amount of available fertilizer of any kind every year rather than much more all at one time.

E. R. TOWLE.

A committee of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia has just made public its report on the Taylor process for butter-making. It is recommended that Mr. Taylor received the John Scott Medal and Premium in recognition of the value of his invention. In this new process sweet cream is poured intrabilation phase the bottoms of which are covered with absorbent pads. The pads are composed of heavy white blotting paper supported on Turkish toweling, or some similar material, and absorb from the cream nearly all of its constituents except the fat. The cream fat remains as a layer on the surface of the pads and after several hours' standing may be rolled off. In this condition the product contains rather too much water and milk preteids; on this account and because of the absence of sait, it does not keep very well. If, however, the separated butter fat be worked and salted in the same way as the ordinary churned product, the result is a very fine grade of butter.

The process has the advantage of cheapment, since the pads may be used over and over again, lasting, it is said, for six months of daily use. The labor of churning is avoided, and, on account of the use of fresh cream instead of that which has stood to ripen several days, the finished product hedge better than butter made in the ordinary way. The process has been patented in the United States, Canada, England, France and Germany. New Process of Butter-Making.



THE WARD BLACKBERRY, A NEW JERSEY WONDER! Grown by Charles Black, Hightstown, M. J.

tritive value of the dry matter would noter than that of singe. ENSILAGE COST \$4.13 PER TON.

ENSILAGE COST \$4.13 PER TON.

The fellowing figures on the cost of comlage and hay, obtained of Gruniand
arms for the season of 1904, may be of lagreat. The cost of production of the currop was as follows: Labor of mes. 1948
ours, at sixteen costs, \$252.77; labor of
name, 637 hours, at sixteen costs, \$105.13;
as-half of man labor on manure, 430 hours,
a sixteen cents, \$76.00; one-half of team
ther on manure, 350 hours, at sixteen cents,
6.00; 5500 pounds fortiliner, \$26; seed, four
unhels at \$2, \$8; tobacco stome, three tons
1918, \$30; special mechanizy, twenty per

The cost of production for the lay one

estate, it was thought no more than fair to include a fair rate of tax valuation, \$50 per-acre. These two items will account in part for the difference in the cost of production in the two eners.

SPECIAL CLAIMS FOR SILAGE.

nn. 60

with pro-

Dairy.

Butter Markets Better.

As usually happens after a sudden and severe decline, butter prices have recovered quickly from the lowest and now range about two cents above the average of quotations last week. Under the momentum of the fall in prices selling figures went below actual values in view of the limited supplies. Both the extreme high prices and the extreme low prices were hardly warranted by conditions. Consumers refused ranted by conditions. Consumers refused to follow to the top of the market, supplies not increasing sufficient to account for the low prices of last week, but the tendency at this season is to a great increase and the market is demanding the larger arrivals usually appearing in April and subsequent months. This increase of receipts already begins to show itself in most of the leading

28 cents. This butter is considerable better than that which has been quoted as extra all winter, containing as it does a large proportion of butter made from new milk. That is to say, from cows coming fresh this spring. Dairy butter has alreadly shown as much improvement as creamery. During the high prices for all grades, creamery, dairy and even imitation goods sold at nearly the same price, the fact being that the supply of choice grades of any variety were so limited that quotations were health of the stablished. At a recent dairy calls hardly established. At present dairy sells two or three cents below corresponding creamery and imitation at least two cents below dairy. Box and print goods seem to be unusually plenty and not much wanted, the quotations ranging a little below that of the same grade in tubs. Usually the price is from one-half to one cent higher than tub butter.

Storage butter is in light supply and sells readily, bringing one cent below fresh-made. Imitation, label butter and renovated are in somewhat excessive supply and the tendency has been to lower quotations relatively to other grades, but there are some signs that the market for these mate-

rials is improving of late.

Cheese markets hold steady at the high range quoted, 14 cents being top and quoted for best fall-made New York twin cheese and for extra sage. Vermont twins sell a small fraction below quotations for New York made. The demand is active, not having been checked so much as it was in the butter market by the high prices. Most consumers use cheese in a very limited way and hence do not feel a slight sdvance by the pound. They consume about so much at whatever price.

Little if anything new has developed in the New York cheese market. The demand continues fairly active from regular dealers, and while they are still disposed to purimmediate wants and the movement is in small lots, still nearly all classes of dealers are running on light supplies and compelled to purchase frequently so that the actual quantity of cheese working out continues very satisfactory. Current paratively little more old cheese to come forward from this State holders are very firm and confident in their views, though no further change has been made in the official range of quotations. Stocks here are steadily reducing and remain-ing lots in few strong hands. Nearly all advices from cheese-producing sections report a scarcity of new milk as yet, and with bad roads factories will not be enabled to start up as early as they would desire, with many reporting they will be unable to commence operations before the middle of April to the first of May. While small scattering lots of new cheese may appear in the near future the quality will not be attrac. tive. The outlook, therefore, for old chees is certainly very attractive, and little doubt but what most everything will be wanted at fully present if not somewhat better prices before the season closes. Foreign advices continue firm with the cable steadily adbe expected on this market. Skims in very light stock and prices little more than nomi

The report of the Co-operative Cheese Company at Harrietsville, Ont., shows th average price for cheese 8.32 cents and 10.80 pounds of milk required to make one pound of cheese. The factory hires a maker on contract, paying one cent per pound for cheese and three cents per pound for butter for making and for use of equip-

More Interest in Dairying.

Speaking of the dairy interests of Vermont, Prof. J. L. Hills asserts that the in-terest in this branch of farming was never greater. The dairymen of Vermont seem greater. The dairymen of Vermont seem to be prosperous and wide-awake to the need of studying best methods in care of live stock, in handling the product, and in buying food stuffs. No dairy school is being conducted at the college this year be-cause of a lack of facilities, but the new building will be commenced soon and should be ready for the dairy school

Dr. G. M. Twitchell, who has been traveling among the farm institutes in New England, has noted a spirit of enthusiasm England, has noted a spirit among all dairy workers and an increase among all dairy workers and an increase among all dairy workers of attention to the more difficult problems of attention to the more difficult problems. The attention to the more diment problems or milk, cream and butter production. The cream trade of Maine was of special inter-est in that State. In Vermont, the milk-hipping industry occupied the larger por-tion of the field, but in the northern and tion of the field, but in the normal prom-eastern sections butter-making was prom-inent. Vermont still led as a butter-making State. Connecticut and Massachusette were great milk-producing States. The spirit of co-operation, he thinks, is gaining ground.

Government Agent G. M. Whittaker has been traveling in northern New York, where he finds butter and cheese-making the leading industries, but that shipping milk to New York is increasing. In that section there is much interest in the proposed law to increase the standard of milk from three per cent. fat to 3.8 per cent., and many of the farmers and grangers are opposed to the proposition.

Betting All the Milk.

fetting All the Milk.

It is well known that the average milker gets less milk than he who does a thorough job, that incomplete milking means not only direct, but indirect loss, not only an immediate lessening of the fat yield, but tends toward drying the cow. A Danish scientist has recently developed a special system of udder manipulation, a sort of massage of the mammary gland as it were, which it is claimed augments the flow. The Hegelund method, as it is called, involves three manipulations, each thrice repeated, or until no more milk is obtained: First, the pressure of the quarter on each side against



SCOTCH-BRED SHORTHORMS, MISSIE 158TH AND CALF. Owned by E & Kelley, Esq.

the milk; and third, the forequarters are pressed between hand and body, the hands holding the tests loosely, then the hind-quarters also, followed by milking. Trials of the scheme made at the Wiscon-

sin and New York stations afforded a daily average increase per cow of a pound of milk and two ounces of butter. The after milk was very richin fat, testing above ten per cent. This after milking takes not to exceed five minutes time—often only two or three minutes. The two ounces of butter may be held at a low estimate to be worth two cents. This would be a fair pay for five minutes work, twenty-four cents an hour and the skimmlik thrown in. Not only is more milk and butter made, but the secre-tion is stimulated and the lactation period

It may be remarked, however, that the differences in milk and butter yields be-tween this method and careful stripping are not great. This Danish method, however, does emphasize, more, perhaps, than has hitherto been done, the actual and potential losses due to incomplete milking.

—J. L. Hills, Burlington, Vt.

Agricultural

other sources of nitrogen.
Cottonseed meal is selling at \$26 per ton at New York and is now a cheap and generally reliable source of nitrogen. Low-grade dried blood sells at a little above the

erally reliable source of nitrogen. Lowgrade dried blood sells at a little above the
price of nitrate of soda and is a more costly
source of nitrogen, but well liked by some
users because of its lasting qualities. Fed
to poultry and hogs it is a practicable
source of food and fertilizer also.

Among the potsah salts, a muriate at \$1.96
per one hundred pounds is perhaps the
most economical to buy for general purposes, although for special purposes the
sulphate is sometimes preferred, the cost
being \$2.18 to \$2.30. Among the phosphates
Florida high grade sells in large lots at \$7
to \$7.50, quoting nearly double the price of
some o the lower-grade rocks, but being
really the cheapest, quality and freight
charges considered. The South Carolina
rock ground sells at Southern shipping
points at \$5 to \$6. In buying all these
goods, somewhat higher prices will be paid
for small lots, and a little more in Boston,
as a rule, than in New York.

London Wool Sales. The offerings at the wool austion sales March 16 were 14,124 bales, principally crossbreds and medium greasy merinos. The continent and home buyers were keen bidders, and their takings were large. Americans bought a few lots of crossbreds.



FIRST PRIZE TOULOUSE GOOSE. Madison Square Garden, New York, 1905. Shown by Clarence W. King, Reciular, W. T.

ments are cleared away. Navigation on the Hudson and canals will soon open, largely increasing the arrivals at New York and adjoining markets. Freight in bulk on hay and other; articles is lower than on the railroads. Considerable fancy Canadian hay may be expected. Much Canadian hay has been held back and must finally seek a market at some price. Choice Canadian clover meets a good reception, some selling as 'high as \$17 per ton, but other lines are in full supply.

The following shows the highest prices as quoted for the Hay Trade Journal for hay, in the markets mentioned: Boston \$17, New York \$17.50, Jersey City \$18, Brooklyn \$17, Philadelphia \$15, Pitteburg \$13.50, Providence \$17, Buffalo \$13.50, Baltimore \$15.50, Richmond \$15, New Orleans \$16.50, Chicago \$14, Kansas City \$10, Minneepolis \$9.50, St. Pani \$9.50, Cincinnati \$18.00, St. Louis \$13. \$18.50, St. Louis \$13.

Dopular Science.

ion of sterile water was begun by Dr. S. G. start, an American physican, in 201, and it has proven so satisfactory in several hundred perations, especially about the lower, intestines, but other anaesthetics have been practically dis nees have been observed. om heart, lung and kidney ided, with the straining and rai aumsthesia, and the pain ng are less than with medi-

CONCORD, N. H., Avg. 25, 1904.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
Fleese send me lithographs of the celebrate
horses (all of them) to advertise Gombault'
Caustie Balann. We know it to be the bes
remedy for spavins and sprains.
GRORGE F. UNDERHILL.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING!

As a Food for

is rapidly growing in popularity; its admirable natural properties, immediate beneficial results, and the economy in its use so readily understood that the subject is receiving the universal confideration of veterimeriess and owners. dention of voterimerians and owners, and for Beat giving full particulars.

There are two most important considerations in the purchase of a Cream Separator. One is efficiency and the other life or durability.

Every buyer thinks of efficiency, and while recognizing the superiority of the De Laval in such respect is frequently tempted to overlook it because some inferior machine claiming equal capacity, is \$10.- to \$25.-"cheaper" in first cost.

Few buyers stop to think of comparative life and durability. The established life of a De Laval machine is at least twenty years, and may be as much more. The twenty years is already proved.

On the other hand, as they are made today and run at the tremendously high speeds they are, in the effort to approach the efficiency of the De Laval machines, no other separator on the market can last for more than two to ten years at the outside. The average will not exceed five years. Examination alone will satisfy every buyer of this.

The price of a 10 to 25 cow De Laval machine is \$100.- and its established lifetime twenty years. Even if just as good in every other way, the machine which lasts ten years is worth \$50 .- That which lasts five years is worth \$25 .-. And that which lasts two years (and there are several makes on the market which cannot possibly last longer) is worth just \$10 .-.

And when you add to this the fact, which nobody who knows attempts to dispute, that a De Laval machine gains and saves at least twice as much every year as any imitating separator, it will be better understood how little FIRST COST of the separator really means, or rather HOW MUCH IT MEANS even if it is a little more to begin with.

A De Laval catalogue, or better still a De Laval machine itself, helps to make all these facts plain to everybody having use for a separator, and either is to be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW ENGLAND AGENTS : STODDARD MFG CO. RUTLAND, VT.

GENERAL OFFICES: 74 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK.

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Standard Leather Company ALLIGATORS Lizard, Seake, Seal and Fancy Leathers of all Descriptions

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American Jersey Cattle Club. OFFICES-8 W. 17TH ST., NEW YORK.

Blanks for Registering and Transferring Jersey Cattle; also Blanks for Frivate Butter Tests of Registered Jersey Cow, furnished free of charge upon application to the Secretary.

Jesus for Registering: To non-members, \$2 each head, male or female. To members of the Club, \$1 each head, male or female. All animals over two years old, double fee. For registration of all dead animals, \$1 each. Imported animals, \$25.

Transfers are recorded free, if presented within \$0 days from date of delivery. Transfers presented after \$6 days, \$1 each.

Price of Bard Register, \$2 per Single Volume. Butter Tests of Jersey Cows, including all tests received by the Club to Aug. 1, 1886, \$2 per volume, Private Bard Record, \$2 pages, cloth, leather back and corners, \$2. Pocket Herd Record, 19 pages destable leather, \$6 cents.

Volume, except destable feeding, \$1, 1886, to July 11, 1886, \$1.

The \$7_it_next of the Club, giving full rules to be followed in securing registration and transfers, mailed free on application.

iolstein-friesian association OF AMERICA.

President, Henry Stevens; Secretary, F. L. Houghton, Putney, Vt.: Superintendent of Advanced Registry, S. Hoxie, Yorkville, N. Y. PEES FOR REGISTRY.

To Members.—Maies, \$3; females, \$1. Double tess for animals over one year of age. Transfers, if recorded within 8 months of date of sale, 25 cents exch. Mess.—Big. 5; females, 27. Over one year of age, double fees. Transfers, if recorded within 6 months of date of sale, 50c; over 6 months, \$1. Life Membership, 885.

Advanced Register in charge of Supt. Hoxie, as above, who will farnish all information and blanks lawedor.
Address F. L. HOUGHTON, Putney, Vt., for in-formation relating to Registration of Pedigrees.

Ayrahire Breeders' Association

President-George H. Yeaton, Dover, N. H.
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Hanks for Registering and Transferring Ayrshir.
Cattle furnished free.
The Year-Book for 180? furnished free.
Frivate Herê Registers for Seventy-Five Cows
[1.8, postage paid; Monthly Milk Records for the
Stables, good for 24 cows, price, S. 1.50 per 100; Blanks
for extending pedigree to five generations, 31 per 100.
All the above may be obtained from the Secretary.
Foss for Registering.—To Members, S1 for each
entry of animals under two years old, and \$2 each for
animals over two years old. Transfers, 25 cents each.
Dupitente certificates of either entry or transfer, Secute cach.
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J. W. FIELD & CO. Flesh Finished Splits of superior quality

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Tarlisle's Union Harness Leather IDEAL FACTORY STOCK s economically; makes up attractively; wears like iron and is crack-proof.

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Cary M. Jones,

Live Stock Acctioneer, Darenport, ia. , and have an extended acquaintance

Doultry.

Raising Prize Winne

In selecting breeding stock I have regard first of all for vitality. Whatever other excellencies a fowl may possess, it is discarded at once, if it has not every appearance of perfect health and constitutional

PENALES

are required to be of good size. Size is of more importance than. "typical carriage." I do not mean by this that I am indifferent to type, but I do not deem type so important as size in females. The females must be as near alike as possible, all sisters, preferred, but in no case are unrelated females placed together in the breeding pen.

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CIATION

Hoxie, as Vt., for inciation H. lle, R. I.

Five Cows
rds for the
100: Blanks
1, \$1 per 100.
Secretary.
11 for each
\$2 each for
cents each.
transfer, 25
1 each case

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IN MALES I give more attention to type than to size.
Of course, an undersized male is undesir-

coal, salt and bone meal are also added, but these I have never weighed. For whole grain I use wheat and oats every day and on Sunday evenings whole corn.

HENS ARE USED

for hatching and rearing chicks. I have found it a great saving of time, though a little expensive in cash, to buy some of the prepared chick feeds. I used to feed hard bread crumbs, pin-head oatmeal and crackers to the little chicks, and have always had "good luck." That is, always since I began to require vitality as the foundation of the breeding pen. I really think that nearly all mortality in chicks is due to immaturity, or lack of vigor in parent stock. I have a lock of the court in flavor, with much least and and is the times as prolific; while,

nearly all mortality in chicks is due to immaturity, or lack of vigor in parent stock. I begin to rear the chick before the egg is lad. I want them hatched to live.

My stock being Buff Cochins, I feed considerable soft feed, not slop, but ground and dampened. One feed a day of such is needful. They have to grow feathers galore as well as a big body, and need an easily digested, quickly assimilated food. I would do likewise, for rapid growth, with any bred. I feed wheat to the little chicks at one week, and whole cats at two weeks of age. Eat it! Try them! They get wheat and oats every day. The mash described for laying stock is also fed to the chicks dry in an open trough. Grit, meat meal, water, etc., are supplied as for the old stock. I feed liberally, even enthusiastically. In brief, I aim to supply every need of the growing chick, and aim to feed so liberally that the chicks have feed within reach practically all the time.

Aside from table scraps, an occasional dish of milk, etc., this is the sum of it. There is, of course, much detail which I

tically all the time.

Aside from table scraps, an occasional dish of milk, etc., this is the sum of it. There is, of course, much detail which I think is purely individual, and apart from the individual would prove a snare. Nothing is said about coops,—everything is extemporized, barrels and boxes are both used, covered with tar paper—that is all.

There is, of course, much detail which I think is purely individual, and apart from the individual would prove a snare. Nothing is said about coops,—everything is extemporized, barrels and boxes are both used, covered with tar paper—that is all.

GROWTH AND COST.

We are situated in a small town. Our lot is 100x120 feet. On this lot are a church building, parsonage, barn and other outbuildings, Here I keep five breeding pens. Last year I hatched out 102 chicks and raised 147 of them to marketable size. I made data to determine the rate of growth and cost. I weighed both chicks and feed, every fourteen days. Chicks averaged five sixth ounces gain per day. Pullets a little more than three-fifths ounces per day. The cost was twenty-six cents per day per chick. This covers a period of eighty-four days. Everything was bought at market prices: Oats, forty cents per bushel; wheat, seventy-dive cents; corn, forty-dve cents; bran and shorts, \$1.10 per hundred. Grit and meat meal at a little higher cost, parhape, than in the East. Late June and July chicks did not do so well. Most of the early chicks saved, grew to maturity at the rate of pearly an ounce a day. Some of the pullets did almost as well. Were they fair? No. Cochin breeders, in the West at least, have formed as a calamity. Have I succeeded? We'll, I have been at it saveral years, and am on the way. But this is not the place to tell of my success in this direction.

THE UTILITY SIDE.

One other thing I have learned, that at fales of growth and cost, allowing twenty cents for feed, use of han for hatching, and of growth and cost, allowing twenty cents for feed, use of the allowing twenty cents for feed, use of han for hatching, and of the way. But this is not the place of particles and the use of sterilized soil. He thought the country of t

One other thing I have learned, that at rates of growth and cost, allowing twenty cents for feed, use of hen for hatching. and fifteen cents per pound for chicks at four pounds weight, eggs yielding fifty-four per cent. hatch are worth to me as per fifteen. This is the utility side. He who

runs may read.

aimed to record only essentials. If I have had any success, it is due to strict observance of these things, viz: vitality in parent stock, every-day elemitness, and an abundance of nutritious feed. I think my prultry is worth while and make it so.

Macedonia, Is. J. F. DAVIS.

By far the most popular of the varieties of geore is the Toulouse. It has been longer known than some other useful kinds like the African, and is a very rapid grower and

the African, and is a very rapid grower and reaches a large size.

The standard weights are twenty pounds for full-grown ganders and eighteen pounds for females, but even this weight is often exceeded. The color is gray—in some strains a light gray, others darker, the under parts and fluff white, bill and legs redish

Ign more attention to type than to size. Of course, an undersized male is undersized male is undersized male is undersized male in undersized male is undersized male in undersized male is undersized male in undersized male

Dorticultural.

MARY E. CUTLER.

Middlesex County, Mass.

Fertilizing Peach Trees.

The peach is somewhat sensitive to overfeeding with nitrogen or amonints manures. Trees grown near harmyards shoot out very vigorously at first, but the tissues seem in degenerate rapidly, forming gum pockets.



FIRST PRIZE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGRORN COCKEPEL At Auburn, New York, 1905 Part of the exhibit of E. G. Wyckoff, Ithaca, N. Y., which was swarded American Buff Leghorn Club New York State silver cup for best exhibit.

trees have been observed by peach men to suffer from winterkilling and in extreme cases are often killed outright. An application of nutrate of soda at the rate of three hundred pounds per acre in one case noted by the Department of Agriculture retarded the ripening time of peaches two weeks.

Peaches regularly ripes on the poor knolls and hilltops earlier than in adjacent vallers or puckets a few feet away, where seepage nitrogen affects them. The latter are also more subject to certain fungi. The proximity of an old stable was in one case the cause of the fruit being belated, and while the trees and fruit were larger, the latter was inferior in color and quality. In a series of tests the fruit on the trees mederately supplied with nitrogen was brighter in color, sweeter and finer in texture, and only alightly smaller. In fact, the peach is healthiest and yields the best fruit in soils which for most other crops would be considered deficient in nitrogen.

The plum in this respect behaves very much like the peach, especially the Japanese varieties. Two plum trees were given six pounds of nitrate of soda,—which is a large application—strewn in a circle around the trees about equal to the spread of the branches. It was applied in spring after the growth had started and while growth was moderately stimulated during the senson and they appeared to be all right in the fall, they were killed, root and branch, the tollowing winter, though adjacent trees were entirely unharmed. On account of this sensitiveness to nitrogen, skillful peach and plum growers are always very cantious

this sensitiveness to nitrogen, skillful peasand plum growers are always very cautic in the use of nitrogenous fertilizers, especially stable manure.—Guy E. Mitchell.

Most plants need to have the roots somewhat crowded to bloom well, and will do best in a pot somewhat too small to permit

best in a pot somewhat too small to permit rapid growth. — Mary Andrews, Fayette County, Ill.

Take slips of flowering plants now, start them in the small pots and water with a little ammonia added, but not using the liquid manure until the plant is well rooted. The geranium is an excellent plant for farm gardens and windows.

Some plants require much more water than others, and a rule is difficult, but in general, water should be applied liberally and not often. Constant sprinkling keeps the surface wet, while the lower roots are dry and the soil is kept caked at the sur-

face. Not much water is needed in winter when there is little or no growth. Liquid manure should be used only when the pots are full of roots. Str the surface of the soil soon after watering to prevent a crust forming.—Mrs. J. W. Sparman, Blue Ray, Tenn.

Tenn.

Among the most desirable plants for house windows are calls, begonia and geraniums. Pot them in the fall in chip dirt or garden loam and water once a week with hem manure and water.—C. O. Berlin, Talbot County, Md.

Pots containing hyacinth bulbs should be kept well saturated with water and when the spikes appear, watered with liquid manure. The Chinese Illies may be grown in the same way, or in water covered with pebbles. Neither of these plants require very warm rooms.—Mrs. J. M. Doughty, St. Francois County, Mo.

An ornament to our windows is in the shape of hanging baskets made of washpans in which is grown ivy, which overhangs and covers the sides.—Mrs. E. B. Hopkins, Rochingham County, Va.

I feed twice a day with ensilage and once with hay—Leander McFarland, Bristol, Lincoln Co., Mc.

The New Tork State Fruit Growers' Arteolation has been incorporated, with the following directors: Frank E. Dawley, G. W. Potter, S. W. Wadhame, B. J. Case, J. R. Cornell, Thomas E. Wilson and W. L. McKay. Mr. Wilson is precident and Mr. McKay secretary. The association was organized in Syracuse Svo years ago. I thow has a membership of one thousand.

—The Conference for Eiral Progress opened at Providence, E. I., Wednesday of last work, and continues through Wednesday and Thursday, The speakers Wednesday and Thursday, The speakers Wednesday were Gov. G. H. Utter, Hon. N. J. Baobeller of New Hampshire, Dr. H. J. Wheeler, Rev. W. F. Raglish, Prof. James E. Riee, Hon. W. H. Bays; in the evening, E. T. Harland and D. J. Crosby. Thursday, J. H. Rale opens the speaking, followed by Alten P. Keith, and a discussion on appropria.

Continue deposits as agreed Authorized to act as executor and to reproperly in trust or on deposit from courts of administrators, assignees, guardians, trust dividuals.

Acts as transfer agent for railroad and as agent for the purpose of issuing, register for the purpose of issuing, register for the purpose of issuing and an assignment of the purpose of issuing and assignment of the purpose of issuing and an assignment of the purpose of issuing and investigation and assignment of the purpose of issuing and an assignment of the purpose of issuing and an assignment of the purpose of issuing and investigation and assignment of the purpose of issuing and investigation and assig Ansat r. Reith, and a discussion on appropriations for public schools. J. H. Hale speaks again in the afternoos, followed by Dr. Jostah Strong and Hen Walter k. Ranger of Vermont. The list of speakers is remarkable for their eminence and ability, and the result ought to be a general awakening to the rural interests of the State.

of the largest creameries is at Des thee, In., having just been formed by the shination of two extremely large plants, with unbinedien of two extremely large plants, with unbinedien of two extremely large plants, with unbined cap rai of \$3,cm.cs.

—The roof of John Norten's large farm iss., about three miles controled of Dover, N. H., a discovered on fire one day last week and a loss of house and cutbuildings was threated. The only available water supply was Mr., fon's well, which contained but a lew lost of ter, so the fire fighters, bursting in the heads three barrels of hard cider in his cellar, apd the boverage by the pairful and the blaze extinguished with a damage of only \$100.

—According to Eussian dispatches, the Japone column which has been moving northing the trade highway west of the Manchurian road is abreast of the retreating Eussians, in touch with them. Sharp artillery firing arred Tuesday morning. The strength of fainking column is not known, but the disches profess to regard it as not large enough adanger the retreat. It is difficult to find a dreason for its movement, however, unless strong enough to do semething in the way ghing. A possible plan of the Japanese is ry to be first at Chanchun, the great Manrian market town to which the trade route is. Here begins the highway from the railed to Kirin, and the position is therefore of the consequence. The Eussian retreat is released to be proceeding in orderly fashion, the peak having had some rest, and the units being only reorganized. Europatkin's return to the it to take a subordinate command under his ner subordinate and personal enemy, is may praised, and deservedly, both in Eussia by the troops.

HEMLOCK BARK

A large quantity always carried in Breries made to tangers as required.

Choice Hides and Skins Horsehides and City Calf Country & Packer, Shoopstins, Tallow, Grease, etc.

CHARLES FRIEND & CO.,

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Union Stock Yards, Lexington, Ky.

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188—198 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL. Cable address GREENFREND, CHICAGO. THE ONLY ORIGINAL

Vaughn Flexible Harrow. The only Harrow that has given entire satisfacti o to Desier and Consumer. The only Harrow manuf a tared without aut or bolt. WE LEAU, OTHERS TOLLOW. O. C. VAUGHN MPG. CO., Jefferson, Wis.

Manufacturers of Vaughn Flexible Harrow, Kilk, Farm, Delivery, Truck and Dray Wagons, Sceders and Drills. Jas. W. Sparks, Twelve years LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER for the best breeders in America.
Terms reasonable. MARSHALL, MO.

DORSET, VT., APRIL 17, 1904
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
I used half a bottle of Gombault's Caustle
Baisem for spavin. Used it for about three
weeks or a month. Put it on twice every three
or four days. It killed the spavin.

E. M. CAMPBELL.

Z. S. BRANSON

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Phome ess. LINCOLN, NEB.
Will conduct sales anywhere on reasonable sering
Thoroughly acquasted with breeds, bloods an
values. Sale notices prepared. Catalogues com
piled. Inquiries cheerfully answered. Z. S. BRANSON

... THE ...

New England Trust Co.

85 DEVONSHIRE STREET. Boston, Mass.

Capital and Surplus - \$3,000,000

Deposits may be made at any time, and interest will be allowed on daily balances of five hundred dollars and upward, and on time deposits as agreed.

Authorized to act as executor and to receive and hold money or property in trust or on deposit from courts of law or equity, executors, administrators, assignees, guardians, trustees, corporations and in-

Acts as transfer agent for railroad and other stock corporations, and as agent for the purpose of issuing, registering or countersigning bonds and certificates of stock.

Reneral awakening to the rural interests of the Blate.

— A solid train load of thirty cars of peanuts, the largest single shipment ever made by one firm, has left Richmond over the Cheaspeake & Ohlo Railroad, bound for points in the west and far Northwest. The shipment was made by the Columbia Peanut Company of Norfolk, the ansacowing from its three plants at Suffolk, Smithfield and Petersburg, and all of them grown in field and Petersburg, and all of them grown in WILLIAM ENDICOTT, President.
CHAS. F. CHOATE, Vice-President GEORGE S. SILSBEE,
LAWRENCE M. STOCKTON,
JAMES J. STORROW,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
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BEAUTY for HORSES

GLOSSERINE

This simple colonities preparation is perfectly harmices, yet is one of the most delightful stable accounties for caring for a horse to keep him WHLE, STHONG and ACHIVE. Glocalization will not blombsh or remove the hair. Its effects are absorbent, alterative, penetrative and actioptic, and is the only proparation capable of cleaning the skin, the same time strengthens, the muscles and continue contented.



GLOSS RELIFE will be found valuable after driving. Bathe the horse either in sections or give a thorough shampeo. It will be found that by washing the neet and the back where the collar and saddle rests, will be a preventative of sore ness and symptoms.

nd saddle rests, was an account of the skin, thoroughly wash the herse first with GLOSSERINE, then state with castle seap and GLOSSERINE. The effect is most pleasing and adds much beauty to a well-bred herse. A stylish turnout requires a well-bred herse. A stylish turnout requires a well-bred herse. A stylish turnout requires a well-bred herse. Of the

Used by Leading Horse Lovers All Over the Country.

Charles N. Crittenton Company

115 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

ASCAULINEES PLOUGHNAN

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

The spring is here. This accounts for

Dr. Perrin wants a gymnasium at Frank-lin House. Don't all speak at once.

No country that wants the whole slice will be satisfied with an ordinary peace. ezuela has the sauciness of a spoiled

child. It takes advantage of its littles John Nolan of Brookline has gone to Cambridge to take his degree. Long may he walk as a man of letters!

The Italian planist, Paolo Gailleo, is a noteworthy man, though he is not as deep as a well nor as wide as a church door.

N. O. Nelson, the St. Louis millionaire, finds it difficult to live up to a big income. Most of us find it hard to live down to a

Such a gettin' up stairs as young King Alfonso has been having! He undoubt-edly needs to be curbed with a royal mater-

It is no use saying cutting things about the Cape Cod canal, which will get through in time in spite of the sneers of the wise men of Gotham. Buffalo Bill hasn't got that divorce. It is

easier to shoot a bison than to prove that an

attempt has been made on your life through New York, if all signs do not fail, is to have a floating gambling saloon, that will carry young men beyond the State limits, and to the deuce as well.

In regard to accepting the Rockefeller gift of \$100,000 to foreign missions some ministers are inclined to follow the motto: "When in doubt take the trick."

Rotten mortar and not seismic disturbance is responsible for falling flat houses in New York. They have evidently a queer building department in the Metropolis.

It would be a good thing if the numerou improvements on the time-honored noc-turnal prayer of the "tots" were put to Each minute teems a new verse.

eighty-five, and her creative faculty as a to better methods and varieties or the care writer of comforting hymns is as strong as of machinery. The effect of improved cultwriter of comforting hymns is as strong as ever. What do you say to that, Master

Since his return from the hot springs, Mayor Collins has apparently taken some warm measures for the removal of the shautles from the parade ground on the

It is many years since we traveled "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" with Jules Verne, and now he has gone to that country from whose bourne no

It is not often that a woman desires to be divorced from a man who wants her to be the best-dressed woman in town, but gen-

undoubtedly, have a big four.

Last week a small shipment of Maine po-atoes was made to Europe. The low price here and the shortage in Ireland and some other producing sections caused the usual current of trade to be reversed. It is not expected, however, that any heavy ship-ments will be made.

Peary's new steamer has a winning name.
"Roosevelt" is a title to conjure with in the land of eternal snow and perhaps the vessel may float into an open polar ses, though many do not incline to this way of thinking. However, the gentleman who was born in Genoa, was looked upon once as something

A few large apple dealers report a good export demand for Russets. This old variety is considerably neglected of late years and many farm orchards formerly quite evenly divided between Russets and Baldwins now contain few or no Russets, the new plantings having been all of Baldwins or newer varieties. The Russet is not quite so easy to grow as the Baldwin, requiring a little better land and better treatment to produce first-class fruit. When equally plenty with the Baldwins, it is as profitable, but it is becoming less and less abundant in the markets each year, and it looks as if, should the orchardists plant a fair proportion of Russets, they might find a good demand for them when their trees come into bearing. There is quite a class of trade which prefers Russets in the early spring and summer, when, in fact, there are few passable apples in the market, and when the flavor of a well-grown and well-kept Russet is very acceptable.

The bill forbidding the sale of undrawa positry in Boston market was defeated in the House of Representatives owing to the hard work of the unfled positry dealers of

Boston; but the bill somehow had succeeded in getting the endorsement of the legislative committee on public health. The passage of such a bill would, no doubt, have been agreat blow to the poultry business. Another bill now under consideration is of quite a different character. It provides that returns shall be made by commission dealers within ninety-six hours, showing receipts of disposals of all shipments. It is likely that some regulation of the kind would be an improvement on present conditions. A few dealers often grossly neglect making returns for small shipments, sometimes making no returns at all until prodded by the shipper, and then sending some absurdly small return after it is too late for the shipper to make any investigation if dissatisfied. But the present bill does not seem to be very well drawn and its success is doubtful.

The Boston Produce Exchange is sending out a circular to the producers of maple sugar and syrup in Vermont, urging the preparation of pure products only and no adulteration unless so marked on the package, giving full percentage of cane sugar or other substances added. The writers also call attention to the sovere penalty for using chemicals to preserve butter sent to markets in this state. Shippers are urged to send maple syrup in square or oblong cans, full weight. This circular is due to recent convictions of dealers in Boston for selling adultarated maple products and butter in which preservatives had been used. Dealers claimed that the goods were received by them in the condition found, and the substances had been added by the country shippers. The authors of the circular would naturally take this view of the subject, but apparently no proof has been offered to show that the goods were impure when received. From whatever sourse the frauds arise they should be checked without ceremony, not allowing the few to injure the many. A general suspicion among consumers that adu terations of this kind were to be feared would work lasting harm to the markets. harm to the markets.

By care in selecting and planting seed it is claimed that the corn crop of Iowa was increased by forty-five million bushels the past year. The idea is being taken up with eagerness at farmers' meetings all through the corn belt, and predictions are made that corn production will be immensely increased during the next few years. Some people fear low prices, but that is by no means certain, since the effect of better methods might be over balanced by a series of bad seasons, and also by the gradual increase in demand. With other products the price has varied from year apparently according to season Fanny Crosby does not think she is old at and demand rather than with referen of machinery. The effect of improved culture is slow and gradual compared with the great bulk of the crop produced, the better conditions being adopted only by a small proportion of the producers. But as regards the corn crop one thing is certain; the farmer who fails to adopt the best methods will be at a serious disadvantage compared with his more active neighbors. Even the corn crop that most reliable of American standard products is becoming a crop which more and more needs brains in its making.

Beginning the Moth Fight.

The country, or, at least, that part of it thus far invaded, is becoming awake to the possibilities of the moths. Experiment sta-tions at the North are trying to give in-struction in the habits of the insects and

"Two or three thousand dollars" it is urged, "judiciously applied this spring, will do-more than ten thousand can accomplish if the work is deferred for a year or two. The history of the fight against the insect in Massachusetts should be a lesson to this State."

to this State."

In the region near Boston where both of the moth varieties prevail, the Brown-tail species is just now attracting most attention because of its more rapid spread. Its habit of making rather long flights has favored its progress to the North and West almost as rapidly as an army of the conquering Japanese. No doubt the vanguard has already appeared in many a town not yet reported as infested, the scattered nests being now scarcely noticeable to the unskilled observer.

However, the gentleman who was born in Genoa, was looked upon once as something of a crask in the prospective discovery line.

Judge Alton B. Parker will not return to the benoh, but he will still continue plowing. He will be happier on the farm than he could possibly be in the White House with all the office-seekers that he would have to gratify if he became the chief executive officer of this glorious republic. The line are not so persistent as are the outs.

The delight of friend Cook producing his bean-fed pork is readily appreciated by any farmer. It is always a pleasure when by the working out of one's own ideas a waste material is converted into a useful produce. There is likewise a feeling of pride in successfully pushing forward the growth of a lot of thrifty, healthy animals whose fat, round sides silently express their appreciation. Better still, the knowledge that the old farm is being improved by the industry, and best of all, perhaps, the quiet anticipation of good fair cash profits at the end of the experiment.

A few large apple dealers report a good the arti-moth association is converted by the largely delerance of the anti-moth association is converted by the largely delerance of the same and the grass had been overflowed and the grass and the grass and about half a doson of these towns have set take from \$1700 to \$3000 for this year's called for \$1700 to \$1700 to

The plea of the anti-moth association is reasonable. It mays to the State in effect "Help us to put the district bask where it was four years ago and we will an ourselves to keep the moth in which ever after." But the estimate of \$1,200,000 in three years to undo the State's neglect of the past four years, looks serious to the legislature, with the heavy State tax already unavoidable, and the governor said to be anxious to keep down expenses during his administration. Of the sum needed the State would pay half, and the forty-six infected towns and eitles the other half a substitute bill calls for only \$200,000 from the State, but is otherwise about like the bill just mentioned.

But the whole district, from authorstant



PLANTING THE YOUNG PORKET TREES

Towns and the owners working together will give a good account of themselves, but it access a pity that the several States now directly concerned in the matter did not set aside moneyearly in the season to insure a thorough and connected plan of work. It is probable also that a determined effort by the four States might have secured aid at Washington. The other States, through the efforts of Massachusetts alone have enjoyed a free insurance against the pest, receiving in the States to the North and South the same benefit as the people in the western half of the infested State, but paying none of the bill, nor even doing much to get help from the Government. It is high time the moth invasion was treated in the broadgauge way demanded by its importance as a national problem.

we shall all be moving to Canada if Joe Chamberlain's protective scheme ever materializes in England. The only way to offset him is to annex the New Dominion with as little delay as possible.

We shall be sorry indeed to say farewell to the Kneisel Quartette, but Boston's loss will be New York's great gain. Banker Loeb's new memorial music school will,

"Two or three thousand dollars" it is a superiment station of the best of the moths. Experiment station of the moths. Experiment station in the habits of the insects and the methods of warfare.

"Two or three thousand dollars" it is care is impracticable and they cannot be resceeded to grass or given any sort of eniture without an outlay of money that would mean more than the land is worth. Such lands are fast growing up to birch and sweet fern or other weeds and brush, nature's first attempt to reforest the land. By a little attention these lands can easily be forested and will, in time, become valuable woodlots.

Second of these wornout lands are those that are on somewhat lower and more nearly level land, having fair drainage or numerous sinks into which the water collects. These lands have never been properly tilled, either because of the expense required to make them fillable or because other and better land is available for farm crops. This sort of land is the best for forest trees, though higher and poorer land will produce as good lumber if given a little more time.

THE SWAMPY LANDS,

on any of these lands we might be com-pelled to use as many different methods for planting, and the exact method to use would be largely determined by the lay of the land, the composition of the soil and the plants that are already growing on them. In general, the methods of planting might be opusidered under three heads—bowing or

the four States might have seemed aid at Washington. The other States, through the efforts of Massachusetts alone have onjoyed a free insurance against the peet, receiving in the States to the North and South the same benefit as the people in the western half of the infested State, but paying none of the bill, nor even doing much to get help from the Government. It is high time the moth invasion was treated in the broadgauge way demanded by its importance as a national problem.

Plenting Wors-Out Pestures to Ferest. A crop of trees for fuel, posts or lumber is not considered an agricultural possibility by most Now England farmers. In Europe and in some parts of America, trees are considered as much a farm crop as are apples or posches. That forest trees will grow with much less care and on much poorer lands than will other farm crops should offer some inducement to the New England farmer. There are many fields considered worn out in the East which would grow good crops of trees with even a limited amount of attention.

Of these fields the worn-out pasture lands are the greatest in extent and perhaps offer the greatest possibilities in the wway of interesting the owners in a forest crop. In certain localities successful attempts have been made to grow crops of pins, cak or chestnats on land that trees and milk cannot be produced on the same lot and all stock must be kept out until the trees have attained a height and a diameter that will withstand any amount of rabbing.

Waste UPLANDS.

In considering the foresting of these lands and past in the farm or farming. Some of these lands and a diameter that will withstand any amount of rabbing.

Waste UPLANDS.

In considering the foresting of these lands and past plants and a sile, and built withstand any amount of rabbing.

Waste UPLANDS.

In considering the foresting of these lands are not be produced on the same lot and all stock must be kept out until the trees have attained a height and a diameter that will withstand any amount of rabbing.

Waste UPLANDS.

In con

Delry Jottings.

It should be the aim of every dairyman to produce the largest amount of milk at the least possible expense, at the same time looking to the health and welfare of his animals.—H. G. Manchester, Winchester, Ct.

If I were to build again I would build a large barn just for hay and sile, and build my stock barn on the side of hav barn, in the form of the letter "T." In that way the windows in the stock barn can be higher up, giving more light and sunshine, also making a fine chance for ventilation.—Austin A. Nelson, Hebron, Oxford Co., Me.

milk .- G. W. Cavanaugh.

High-Grade Fertilizers Cheapest.

An empty wagon, with a one hundredpound bag of the highest grade of commarcial fertilizer as a cushion on the driver's seet, will contain more soluble and
available plant food than four thousand
pounds of stable manure of good average
quality! In other words, one hundred
pounds of high-grade fertilizer contains as
much of the available elements of plant food
as two tons of good stable manure, and as
much as three tone of farmyard manure
distended with straw, cornstalks and with
more or less of its fertility leached away.

These remarkable facts can be put in
another way: The amount of soluble and
available plant food in cost on be fact
fertilizers like Mapes Tep Dresser, and in a
ton of good farm manure, af follows:

200 hs top dresser.... 246 5 6

1t will be seen that the fertilizer is over sixty times stronger in soluble ammonia, thirty-two times in phosphoric acid and sixteen times in potash, allowing that one-half of the phosphoric acid and potash contained in the manure is soluble and available, which is really too high.

Land at Rethamsted cropped with wheat continued in the manure of thirty years averaged thirty-six bushels of grain and forty-eight hundredweight of straw per nore per year on the field which received a total of six thousand pounds per acre of nitrogen in the form of farm manure during this period, but the yield was fully as good where only 200 pounds per acre of nitrogen. had been applied in the form of subshate of ammonia. Thus 2000 pounds of nitrogen from the manure was lost in the air or by leaching, or some of it was left in the soil but was unavailable for the crop. This was an average loss of nearly 120 pounds of nitrogen per nore per year, a loss of acy \$16 to \$20 an acre in each and every season for thirty years!

Hence the importunce of soluble plant feed which the gray can willfire. This is the

the street is each and every season for thirty years?

Hence the importance of salable plant feed which the crop and utilize. This is the portion so essential feer fruit, vegetables, telescop and other special crops that require street, vigerous, growth-forum. Especially is availability important on light sells, where the greatest danger is to be approhended from injudicious fertilization, yet these are the very solls that are best adapted for many of the crops mentioned, and when properly fertilized will yield ingle-crops of mole smally as to be possible trip prefinable.

The highest possible perfection of quality for the properly for the course of quality.



OFFER EXTRAORDINARY MERIT:

WHAT'S THIS?

Choice Hybrid Perpetual Roses, Fine 2-year-old bushes, 20c Each.

Fine 2-year bushes, 20 cents each, at Rambler, small pink flowers.
cethy Perkins, abell pink, scented.
cen of Prairie, bright rosy red.
line Perrattiere, the rose, sulphur valle.

2 to 4 feet, 55 per 100. 25 to 3 feet, 51 per 100. 2 to 25 feet, 51 per 100. 16 to 26 inches, 52.50 per 100. Orders should be cent in as early as pessible. Will ship at proper time. generateed true to name

S. P. BEERS, Florist and Fruit Grower, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

¶ My catalogue describes the largest number of varieties best adapted for garden culture in the Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea, Rugosa, and their hybrids; Lord Penzance Sweet Briar and Aus. trian Yellow; the new dwarf everblooming Rambler, Mme. N. Levavesseur; my new seedling everblooming rose, "Urania"; and other novelties. Double Hollyhocks, in colors, Pæonies, and Perennial Phlox. Place your orders early.

¶ All above is first quality stock. Can be shipped safely to any part of the United States. Enclose four cents to cover postage of catalogue.

M. H. Walsh, Rose Specialist, Woods Hole, Mass.

dard plants of Peach and other Fruit trees. Thirty verieties of Strawberries. The Ward Blackberry new and reliable (send for Illustrated Circular), and other small Fruit plants. 100,000 fine plants of Cuthbert Raspberry; 100,000 Asparagus, one and two year; 200,000 Cut Privet, from 18 inches to 4 feet, being cheap. Get my price list before placing orders by addressing

CHARLES BLACK, Hightstown, N. J.



All the Best and Hardiest Varieties. Largert Collections in America. Gold Medal—Paris—Pan-American—St. Louis. 102 prises N.Y.

State Fair, 1904. Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue (144 pages)
FREE on request.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES Drawer 1044 Rochoster, N.Y.
Established 1848. Montion this publication.



We mail many small fruits, 12 to 15e cach. Catalogue free.
4. S. H. CHISCHY & SUS, Restedend, Mass.





Hardy Shrube, Trees, Vis

es and the stock of well-rested plants, gr by learn. Good Plants: book class for plant heap. Prived citalogue free on application

ROSA LUCIDA ALBA

Large, Pres White, Single Rese

FREE PREMIUMS.



Dept. P. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GLADIOLI The Best in the World

Groff's Hybrids, (Genuine) and other high grade Strains, Winners of the GRAND PRIZE, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

Write for illustrated catalogue.

ARTHUR COWEE, Meadowvale Farm, Berlin, N. Y.

JAPAN WALNUT, Ornamental, Shade and Nut Trees. Fruits at 2 years, 7 for \$1.00. STAYMAN'S WINESAP.

APPLE. Superb quality, long keeper, \$6.00 per 100. JOHN S. BARNHART, Denton, Maryland.

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or other nursery stock? If so, write us. We can all orders LARGE or SMALL and guarantee satisfaction. We are the oldest and largest nurseries in New Targinad. 20 screes are now covered with nursery rowing trees. Give us a trial. Send for our free statisgue. Address THE STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS CO., NEW CANAAN, CONN.



Business Poultry BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

That will lay large brown ones and plenty of them.

Toy are bred from price winning stock and the best
producers excluded. First price Barred Plymouth

The Price brown juggs from same, we

The Brown in SLEO per setting, 32.00 for three
than browning price for Incubators.

THE

LECTURE COLD STRING FARM, Westford, Mass.



Do not confuse the Wercester Kemp Spreader with other cheaply constructed Spreaders. It has never had to change its name on account of poor construction. It's the product of 28 years' experience right here in New England. It's made for New England soil and will do the work better and easier than any other Spreader on the market. You will know it by its two floor changes. Drop a postal card today for our new catalogue and book of testimonials.

THE RICHARDSON MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass.

The Markets.

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Each.

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All stock

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BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOW AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending March 29, 1905. Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals

2615 30 19,802 2170 5358 25 18,748 2071 5954 50 27,306 2363

Prices on Northern Cattle.

Berf-Extra, \$5.75@5.00; first quality, \$5.25
@5.50; second quality, \$4.75@5.00; third quality, \$4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, \$6.00@6.40; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$1.50@2.50. Western steers, \$4.70@6.30. Store Cattle-Farrow cows, \$15@25; fancy mileh cows, \$50@70; mileh cows, \$30@48; yearlings, \$10@16; two-year-olds, \$15@20; three-year-olds, \$20@30. Sherf-Per pound, live weight, 3.00@4.80c; extra, 4@7.40c; lambs, \$5.00@8.605.

Fat Hoos-Per pound, Western, 5½@5½c, live weight; shotes, wholesale—; retail, \$2.50@7.00; country dressed hogs, 6½@7c.

Veal Calves-5@7½c P fb.

Hides-Brighton-8@8½c P fb; country lots, 7@ Prices on Northern Untile.

HIDES-Brighton-8,38je P fb; country lots, 7@

CALP SKINS-16@18c P Ib; dairy skins, 40@600

	, 3@3je # th; country lots
2@2‡c.	The first of the rest of
PELTS-75.21.25c.	actionthese
Cattle. Sheep.	Cattle. Sheep.
Maine.	At Brighton.
At Brighton. Jones & Chad-	J 8 Henry 19 1
bourne 48	Massachusetts.
ERFoye 18 HM Lowe 28	J S Henry 31 11
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J S Henry
O H Forbush
H F Whitney
J S Henry
J S Henry
S R Connors
H A Gilmore
S Cattering
Abrams & Fay
D Simon
W Zolar
D Mills
L Stetson
26 C E Hanson & Son 23
Libby Bros 20
M D Stockman 10
A D Kilby 12
M D Holt 30
Farmington L S
Company 40
F O Thompson 18

A C Foss J H Neal At NEDM & Wool lton & Jones 13 Peavey 10

At Watertown. Wood & Moore 38 W F Wallace 85

At NEDM& Week R E French 25
J C Perry 5
Fred Savage 15

ALNE D M & Wool
Co.
W A Ricker 72

Co.

Co.

J Gould 60
J A Hathaway 711

Export Traffe.

The advance of a week ago was of short duration. On States cattle, at Liverpool and London markets a drop of **@?e is cabled and a crowded market. The very tops were 11¢c, d. w.. at London and 11c at Liverpool; not a heavy run of cattle this past week have departed. The sheep market at Liverpool is steady, ruling at 12@13c, d. w. Shipments of the week amounted to 2036 cattle and 1200 sheep.

d. w. Shipments of the week amounted to cattle and 1209 sheep.
Shipments and destinations: On steamer Caladonian, for Manchester, 461 cattle by J. A. Hathaway; 60 do. by J. Gould. On steamer Bohemian, for Liverpool, 518 cattle, 1209 sheep by Swift & Co.; 347 cattle by Morris Beef Company. On steamer Cambrian, for Loadon, 275 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 275 do. by Swift a Co.; 100 do. by J. A. Hathaway.

Heres Business

The market is gradually improving for every description, except for drivers. More horses put upon the market and are finding good disposals. But few horses are selling above \$250. One pair we heard of sold at \$000. Prices are generally sustained. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable they sold out close 6 carloads; sales within the range of \$225 down to \$100. Rasy sales effected. At H. S. Harris & Sons' was a fair trade, improving from a week ago and having more on sale. Prices steady. At Moses Colman & Son's more doing at wider range. Sales mostly from \$35@200. At Russell & Drew's sale stable a growing demand. At Welch & Hall Company's were 3 cars, mostly chunks and drafters. A good spring trade in pairs at \$300@500. Union Kards, Watertown.

Tuesday—The beef cattle trade holds a steady position when compared with last week. Butchers seem in a position to pay steady prices and appeared to want cattle for immediate slaughter. appeared to want cattle for immediate slaughter. On cows the range was if \$350 \text{P}\$ b, i. w.; steers lighter as to quality, with Western selling even up to 6@6\text{c} from 4@6\text{c}. H. F. Whitney sold 5 cows, of 4630 hs, at 3\text{c}; 1 buil, 1220 hs, at 3\text{c}; 3 cows, 2240 hs, at 2\text{c} c. O. H. Forbush sold 2 cows, of 2720 hs, at 3\text{c}; 1 buil, 310 hs, at 3c, \$1 on; 2 cows, 1840 hs, at 2\text{c}; \$1\$ per head off. N. H. Woodward sold 12 oxen, 2820 hs, to the pair, at 4\text{c}.

Milch Cows and Apringers. A fair demand and fewer on the market than last week. Prices rule steady, \$25@45; choice,

Western sell at steady prices, 51@51c; local hogs, ic higher, 61@7c, d. w.

The total for the week not heavy, and prices a grain higher on best grades, not that butchers can afford to pay higher rates, as it is noticed that they are buying light of Western as a matter of necessity. Western sheep cost \$327.0 pt 100 hs. Lambs sell at \$528.8 pt 100 hs. 6 good. Trunk butter in Extra northern or Quality. W. F. Wallace sold so-h sheep at 2c. J. S. Henry sold 75200 h sheep at 3c.

Veal Caives.

A good veal trade noticed in the city. The call is quite extensive for good veal. Prices are well sustained at the yards on caives, for mixed lots 626te paid; if selected 20te higher; simulatives \$324 a head. J. S. Heary sold 30 caives.

140 lbs, at eje. W. F. Wallace sold 70 calves, 130 lbs, at 6c.

Market supplied with 40,000 hs; fowl at 13,214e; hickens, 11,213e; roosters 9c lb. Dreves of Vent Calves.

Maine—Jones & Chadbourne, 41; E. R. Poye, 30; H. M. Lowe, 60; J. M. Philbrook, 11; C. E. Hansoa & Son, 25; Libby Bros., 30; M. D. Stockman, 25; A. D. Kilby, 10; M. D. Holt & Son, 40; Farmington Live Stock Company, 150; Shirley & Co, 13; F. O. Thompson, 30.

New Hampshire—Moulton & Jones, 150; G. S. Peavey, 2; Wood & Moore, 130; W. F. Wallace, 175.

175.

Vermont—N. H. Woodward, 45; Dorand B.ea., 25; E. G. Piper, 5; R. E. French, 200; J. C. Perry, 19; Fred Savage, 75; W. A. Ricker & Co., 350; J. S. Henry, 45.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 85; O. H. Forbush, 3; R. Connors, 93; H. A. Gilmore, 42; scattering, 150; D. Simon, 14; L. Stetson, 32; F. Eagles, 10; George Cheney, 30; A. Wheeler, 18; H. Buxton, 5; T. J. Moroney, 12; J. P. Day, 68; D. W. Clark, 11; D. A. Walker, 20.

Erighten, Tucsday and Wedmooday.

Stock at vards: 1739 24tile, 402 sheep, 19,443

Erightem, Tweedmy and Wednesday.

Brightem, Tweedmy and Wednesday.

Block at yards: 1739 2attle, 402 sheep, 19,443 hogs, 300 horses, \$33 calves. From West, 1004 cattle, 400 sheep, 19,000 hogs, 300 horses. Manne, 280 cattle, 1 sheep, 304 hogs, 370 calves. New Hampshire, 30 cattle. Vermont, 19 cattle, 1 sheep, 22 hogs, 45 calves. Massachusetts, 306 cattle, 117 hogs, 518 calves.

Tuesday—A very comfortable demand prevailed for beef cattle; butchers seemed ready to buy and pay last week's rates, and bought quickly on that basis. The supply was not large, hence the early disposals. Western stock cost steady prices with less slim stock offered. Bologna cattle were steady at 130. T. J. Moroney sold 6 cows, 1100 fbs, at 32; 2 cows, 700 fbs, at 11c; H. Buxton sold 3 cows, 1000 fbs, at 3c; 1 bull, 900 fbs, at 22; 6 cows, 750 fbs, at 13c; 1,of 900 fbs, at 3c. J. H. Neal sold 8 oxen, 1400 fbs, 4\$ 35c, and had in some dandy working steers of 3300@5600 fbs, the pair selling at good prices.

Milch Cows and Springers. Fully 300 head on the market. The quality is fully up to the average, and the disposals quite fair; no difficulty in sale of the better grades at reasonable prices. T. J. Moroney sold 7 choice springers at \$50@00; 5 at \$50; 4 at \$45. J. S. Henry sold some cows at \$55@00; 10 cows at \$50 @05; 10 at \$35@45.

Venl Calves. Easy sales at last week's prices, and demand equal to last week. Slim calves, \$3@4 a head. Mixed lots sold at 6@64c; selected, 7@74c.

Late Arrivals.

Wednesday—A good market day for beef cattle, with no difficulty in the disposals. Vales hold up within the range of last week. Milch cows in fair request, and prices could not be called any lower than last week. J. M. Philbe called any lower than last week. J. M. Philbrook sold 1 pair working oxen, of 3300 fbs, girthing 7 feet 2 inches, \$157; 1 pair at \$137; 1 pair \$133; 1 pair \$122; 2 beef oxen, of 2600 fbs, at 5½c. J. H. Neal was busy selling working oxen. Libby Bros. predict large number of milch cows next week, as roads in country will be in better condition. They sold on commission 35 cows from \$30@60. Jenes & Chadbourne sold milch cows, \$38@60; 3 beef cows, 800 fbs, at 1½c; 7 cows, 1000 fbs, at \$340; 9, of 900 fbs, \$240.

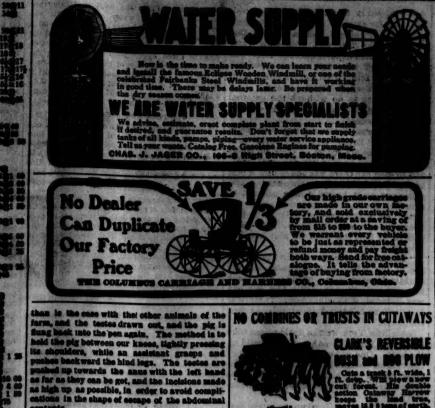
Supply is light, with moderate demand, \$2@7 a head. Store Pigs.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. Wholesale Prices. Poultry, Fresh Killed.

3	Northern and Eastern—
в	Locators Ato 5 the each 30 th
	Chickens, common to good 14g16
3	Ducks. & B
9	Ducks, & ID
۱	Fowls 18-16 Pigeons, tame, choice, # dox 182619
я	Pigeons, tame, choice, F doz 1 62/g1 9
8	" com to good. Hy dor
8	Squabs, P doz
я	Western dry-nauked in hoves-
и	Turkeys, choice, young, P b 202 Fowls, choice, large, P b
а	Turkeys, duotos, young, w ib
8	Lowis' cuoice' recke' h m
8	Fowls, medium
8	Ducks 12614
8	Geese Vall
а	Western dry-packed, barrels-
2	Turkeys, choice, young
3	Turkers common to good 27 h
8	Turkeys, common to good, & ib
8	Turkeys, old toms. P fb 16@17
8	Fowls, choice, large, or ID.
3	Fowls, fair to good
ı	Fowls, choice, large P B 134@14 Fowls, fair to good 13@ Chickens, choice, large, P B 134@
1	Chickens, common, mixed sizes, & h 11@12
ı	Chickens, common, mixed sizes, \$\mathcal{P}\$ b. 11242 Old cocks, \$\mathcal{P}\$ b. 1042 Pigeons, choice, stall fed, \$\mathcal{P}\$ doz
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п	Pigeons, shot, \$\P\$ dox
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1	Turkeys, No. 1, P Ib
1	Turkeys, No. 1, P Ib 20@21
1	Turkeys, No. 2
ı	Chickens, ch. soft rousting 16@
1	Chickens, average rousting 14@15
1	Broilers, 14@2 fb4 18@19
1	Brollers, 14@2 Bs 18@19 Brollers, over 2 Bs 18@17
ı	Fowls, choice
L	Fowls, choics
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1	Ducks 14616
ı	Live Poultry.
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ı	Nors Asserted sizes quoted below include 20
ı	an so to tube only.

Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes Northern N. Y., assorted a Northern N. Y., large tube Western, large ash tube.

is, y be icks, P doz.... dos (arrow, P bbl (inter P bbl) ubbard, P toa us, So., P bakt bothouse, P in Boarri Dried Apples



MERICAN PARM IMPLEMENTS IN DEMAND gricultural implements to the value of \$2,225, where exported from this sountry during the th of January, 1985, the exports for the same the of 1904 being valued at \$1,057,065.

TREE LICE. For the tree lice, the New Hampshire Station recessfully dips the infested twigs of youn rees in a weak solution of tree soap. Probable teresone emulsion would answer the same pur

A Chilean government expert asserts that a the end of twenty years, when thirty-five million tons of nitrate of soda have been extracted from the great-mines on the coast of Chille, the ex haustion of the nitrate deposits will have been

Recent tests at the Geneva (N. Y.) experiment station suggest that the thorough spraying of calc-infested trees with a sulphur wash may ake the place of the first one of the combined reasment with bordeaux mixture and paris treen for scale and scab. It is found that the



BUFF COCHIN "TOGO."

Awarded 3d prize at St. Louis Fair. Shown by Rev. W. F. Davis, Macedonis, In.



FLOUR AND GRAIN

Flour.—The market is quiet, slightly lower. Spring patents, 96 10 36 de. Winter patents, 96 20 36 is. Winter patents, 96 20 36 is. Winter, clear and straight, 85 60 36 75. Ocean Meeal.—31 10 31 is P bag, and 96 36 P bbl; granulated, \$5 10 F bbl. 37 bbl; granulated, \$5 10 F bbl. Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 50 36 60 F bbl. Ger Beal.—Quiet at \$3 50 34 25 F bbl. for rolled and \$4 60 36 75 for cut and ground.

Mys Flour.—The market is firm at \$3 50 36 77 F bbl.
Germ.—Bupply moderate, lower Steamer, yellow. Sec.
No. 3, new, yellow. Sec.
No. 3, new, yellow. Sec.
No. 1 clipped white, 30 c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 30 c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 30 c.
Fancy cats, 60 c.

Millfood.—Market quiet.
Winter wheat bran, socks, 321 20 20 75.

sulphur washes kill many other insects besides the scale and result in considerable bene it to the tree. On the other hand, it was noticed that in spraying old orchards some of the buds were killed on the lower branches by the large quantity of the spray which they received. The effect was to thin the fruit and decrease its number, while improving the size and quality. The lime and sulphur washes proved efficient scale destroyers on all treated trees.

CHOOSING A DRAG SAW.

In choosing a saw, hold it up clear of everything with one hand, and ring the blade with the other. It will hum where your knockles hit it, according to the temper and quality of carbon in the blade. The longer it hums or vibrates the better the quality of the steel. Then look down the teeth from end to end and see that the blade is straight, and look along on the flat of both sides to see that it is not "bumppy"—that is, hollow in some places and full in others. This is a great drawback to a saw, as it pulls hard through the full spots or bumps, knocking against the out ends as it runs through the leg. It is a fault very hard to detect in a new saw, in an old one very easy, as the bumps show bright and polished from knocking, and the hollows duil from escaping the friction. See that the saw is not too thick, or it wastes too much strongth to saw with it.

HOW SHOULD A COW DE HILLERD?

strongth to saw with it.

HOW SHOULD A COW BE HILEED?

Opinious differ very much as to the manner in which the operator should proceed in milking a cow. Some, contend that the proper plan is to draw the near fore and the off hind teats simultaneously, and then the off fore and the nearhind teats; while others argue that both the hind teats should be first drown; and still others contend that the whole of one side of the udder should be drawn ore the other rade is teached. We are not sware that there is really very much int either way, but it is suggestive to learn that in an investigation conducted some time age by Professor. Beboook, the wall-known, dairy expect, it was found that the order in which the tests were milked exercised countierable influence on the quality of the milk obtained. It was found that the test was drawn according found that the test that was drawn according to the content in which the tests were milked exercised countierable influence on the quality of the milk obtained. It was found that the test drawn according to the set of the content in which the test that was drawn according to the content in the ready string the power milk. From these results Professor Bebeach argues, that milk is protty largely formed during the act of milking, shed that it does not accommist to the milker; and this ready-made condition of the mider;

APLE Lawn Herd Chester Whites. For Sale— Two yearling sows and five large spring gilts, ored; four males of May farrow. 25 extra early fall ples. All of above from best families. W. M. MERCHER, Prop., Aurora, III.

JACKS FOR SALE—Three hundred Jacks and a Jennetz for sale. Some special bargains and a choice lot to select from. Twenty-five reasons why it pays to raise mules. Traveling expenses refunded to buyers: free telephone and telegraph at farm. Address BAKER'S JACK FARM. Box E, Lawrence, Ind.

ON SALE-A good Shorthorn, son of Whitehall Sultan. Fourteen mouths old, red, blocky. Ad-dress N. S. MARTIN, R. D., No. 4, Kenton, U.

AUKS AND JENNNETS FOR SALE—Parties wishing to bey a good young Kentucky Jack that has not been spoiled or worn out should call on or write for catalogue to 1. S. TEVIE, Shelby Otty, Ky.

SOUTCH AND SOUTCH-TOPPED BULLS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE-Sired by imp. Scotch Hist 1878. D M. REAM, Someract, O. C. WILHELM, Nashport, Q., R. D. 14, for 25 years, a breeder of Shorthorns, offers fine animals of ther ask at low prices.

GOLLIE PUPS combining the best blood of J. P. Bergan's noted dogs. 39 years a breeder of Collies. Ade. in Gasette 19 years, every issue. LOTELAN KENNELS, Stepney, Ct. DEEKSHIRES—Three tried brood sows, good ones guaranteed, \$25 to 550, registered; pigs, ifit. C W. REIM, Liebon, O.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURK V6-From tome weighing 40 to 45 pounds and been 20 to 20 connec. On figrainh them not site, as I have them raised on four different forms. If you want the best on should got my weighte and prises before yes, buy-F. H. LESSITES, Fonting, Eich. Long Distance

erwealth of Ha PROBATE COURT

PEOSATE COURT.

To the heire-at-law, next of hin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of RAMER A. RAND, late of Lynn, in the State of North Curolina, deceased, interestate, leaving estate in said County.

WHERERAS, a potition has been presented to mid Court to grant a lotter of administration on the estate of said deceased to John W. Tuttle of Newton, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

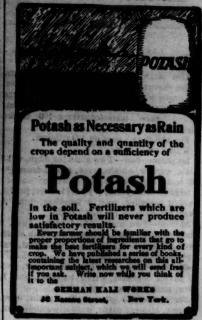
Tou are hereby cited to appear as a robate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 182, at hims o'clock in the foreneous, to also also also also deceased in each week, if any you have, why the mass should not be granted.

And the petitisser is bereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation case in each week, for three encocasive works, in the Massaguus zero Flouguman, a new-paper published in Besten, the last publication to be one day, it least, before and Court.

Wennes, Chanzin, J. Molyrin, Require, First Judge of said Court, this fitcenth day of Harch, in the year one thiusend nine hem-fired and five.

W. E. BOGERS, Register.

Normal as himsers of year, that the outcomes the base day associated administrative the country of the country



CUTAWAY MARROW CO.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE GENT A WORD

ANTED by American brother and sister. To ret four or five rooms for housekeeping with fan you farm where man can have use of some lan Yould be permanent if agreeable to both partie ddress, with particulars, J. E. ADAMS, Gener selivery, Reading, Mass.

BOARD WANTED-On line B. &. A. R. R., for gentleman and wife, on a good farm where he could have care; rheumatic, but not sick; no lifting; good, plain living; egg, milk and vegetables A good chance for some one in the family to get it their work. Apply to HORATIO CARTER, 304 Austi Street. Newtonville, Mass.

DICTUREA for wedding gifts. Make your suggestion, whether head or landscape preferred an imount you desire to apend. We can select, framioprecity in latest style and ship by express. Photographs, water-colors. Prints all prices; Ed S and upward. Alvays on head. MELVIR W. RENNEY. The ricture Shop, & Bronnfeld Street, Rostop. Rase.

MERICAN man, married, wishes position as team ster on farm; good milker; no liquor. C. BE ANS, Washington Depot, Ct.

WANTED-A man to work on small farm. Address BOX 177, Popperell, Mass.

COR SALE-Registered Hereford bulls and young

MIDDLESEX, 88.

To JAMES J. RILEY, MICHAEL A. RILEY, MARY F. HARTY and JOSEPH L. RILEY all of Beston, in the County of Stabolk, PETER A. RILEY of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex and all in said Common wealth, and to MARGARET T. KELLEY of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island.

WHEERAS, Thomas S Riley of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, has presented to said Court a pedition, representing that he holds, as cenant-in-common one undivided fourteenth part or share of certain real estate lying in Everett, is said County of Middlesex, and described in said pedition; and, as said real estate cannot be dvantageously divided, praying that partition may be made among the tonants-in-common scoording to law, and that the commissioners whe may be appointed to make said partition be ordered to make said and conveyance of said real

ranged have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this station by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested, who can be found within the lommonwealth fourteen days at least, before said ourt, and, if any one cannot be so found, by ublishing the same once in each week, for hree successive weeks, in the MASSACHURETTS LOUGHAM, a newspaper published in Boston, he last publication to be one day at least, before ald Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTURE Require

sand court.
Witness, CHARLES J. McIntire, Esquire,
First Judge of said Court, this thirteenth day of
March, in the year one thousand nine hundred
and ave.
W. E. EOGERS, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 86.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

WHEREAS, KATHERINE WARSHAUER, of Cambridge, in said County, has presented to said Court a petition, praying that her name may be changed to that of KATHERINE FONNEGA, for the reasons therein set forth:
All persons are hereby cited to appear at a Prohate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middleeex. on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1906, at nine o'citek in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

And said potitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusette Ploughkan, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charless J. McIntier, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this tenth day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. ROGERS, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heir-a-tlaw, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of MARTHAF. ANDERSON, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEKEAS, a potition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to Peder Olsen of Prookline, in the County of Norfolk, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby eited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held as Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

cause, if any you have, way as be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Hoston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. Molntine. Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this thirteenth day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. ROGERS, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heire-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of RACHEL A. ADAMS, late of Wakefield, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a potition has been presented to said clount to grant a letter of administration on the estate not already administration on the estate not already administration on the cluste not already administration on the cluste of Barnard of Maiden in the County of Middlesex, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1806, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusette PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the fast publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIERS. Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-fith day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. ROGERS, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the devisees, legatoes and all other persons interested in the estate of PETER ANDER-SON, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased,

interested in the estate of raish at the country deceased, testate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to maid Country of grant a letter of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of said deceased not already administered, to Peder Olsen of Brookline in the Country of Norlolk, without requiring sureties on his bond, or to some other saitable person.

You are hereby elfed to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said Country of Middlesex, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1805, as nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, whythe same should not be granted.

And said petitianer is hereby directed to give pablic notice thereof, by publishing this citation code in each week, for three uncossive weeks, in the Massadgragarre PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all devisees and legatees named in said will, seven days, at least, before said Court. Witnesse, Chabitas J. Molymans, Equire, Pirst Judge of said Court, this thirteenth day of March, is the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. BOUEES, Register.

NOTICE 16 HEREST GIVEN, that the subscribers have been duly appointed executors of the will of ENOCH COUSENS, late of Kennebunkport, in the County of York, Maine, deceased, testate, and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bouds, and appointing Leander M. Hannum of Cambridge, Mass., their agent, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the cetate of said de-

WILBUR F. COUSENS, | Executors.

COI. A. G. MADDEN,

The Workbox. LADY'S SHETLAND SHAWL.

(Knitted.)

Use large bone or rubber needles and three skeins of Bear brand Shetland floss. To procure a book of rules for making yarn into everything, send ten cents to Bear brand yarn manufacturers, 109 Grand street, New York.

For the shawl, cast on 169 stitches.

Knit 4 plain rows. 1st pattern row—Two plain for edge, (*) 5 plain, narrow, 4 plain, over, repeat from (*)

till last 2 which are plain.

2d row—Two plain, (*) purl 1, over, purl 3,

narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, over, 4 plain, repeat, 2 plain. 6th row—Two plain, (*) purl 3, over, purl 1. purl 2 together, purl 1, over, purl 2, purl

2 together, over, repeat, 2 plain.
2 together, over, repeat, 2 plain.
7th row—Two plain, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, 1 plain, over, 5 plain, over, 1 plain, narrow, repeat, 2 plain.
8th row—Two plain. (*) purl 2 together, over, purl 7, over, purl 2 together, over, re-

peat, 2 plain.

Repeat from first row till shawl is square then finish with 4 plain rows, bind off.

EDGE. Sew on the following edge to shawl, fulling it at corners: 1st row—Slip 1, 2 plain, over, narrow, 1 plain, (over, 1 plain) twice, over, 4 plain,

over, 2 plain, over, 3 plain. 2nd row-Nineteen plain, over, narrow, 1 plain.

3rd row-Slip 1, 2 plain, over, narrow. narrow, over, 2 plain, over, 1 plain, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slip over, 9 plain.
4th row—Nineteen plain, over, narrow, 1

plain. 5th row-Slip 1, 2 plain, over, narrow narrow, over, 3 plain, over, 1 plain, over, slip one, narrow, pass, 3 plain, over, 2 plain, 6th row-Twenty-one plain, over, narrow

1 plain. 7th row-Slip 1, 2 plain, over, parrow narrow, over, 4 plain, over, 1 plain, over,

slip 1, narrow, pass, 9 plain. 8th row—Bind off 7, 13 plain, over, nar row, 1 plain. Repeat from first row till long EVA M. NILES.

The Lead Pencil Evil. One practical lesson that should be taught

in every school is that a lead pencil must never be put in the mouth.

More important than the study of algebra, the study of Greek or Latin, the study of rhetoric or the study of literature, is the lesson that a lead pencil should never be stuck in the mouth. Nearly every scholar has this habit, and a very pernicious habit

If the school teacher would insist upon this as a rule, and correct every child that has this fifthy habit it could be broken up. People who have passed through school and have formed the habit of putting the pencil to the lips every time it is used are beyond hope. But with the children some-thing could be done.

The pencil does not write so well after it has been wet as before, but there seems to be a notion that in order to make the pencil write, it must be moistened with the lips. This is not true. Probably everybody knows it is not true. In public places, people who are very squeamish, ordinarily, will pick up a pencil that has been used by hundreds of other people, and the first thing they do s to put it in the mouth.

It is a habit that or Every school teacher should take up the crusade. Pupils should be told frequently never to put the pencil in their mouths. ishment should be inflicted upon them until they get it into their heads that the practice is ridiculous and dangerous to health While the graphite that composes the socalled lead of the pencil is not of itself a very harmful substance to be taken into the mouth, yet the point of the pencil is necessarily dirty.—Health.

In Lent Try a Water Cure.

" Lent is the time to take a cure," said a physician. " It is especially the time when people try fad cures. "Our newest cure along this line is our

cheapest. It is the water cure, and the prescription calls for water, water inside

"The idea of the water cure is not new but the application is. There are now three of these cures, working in different ways, but all promise about the same results. The Berlin water cure is the best known

The patient bathes in cold water, drinks it and takes it for meals. He takes a bath, drinks several glasses of water before breakfast, and goes on drinking all day. It is supposed to cleanse the system and

The water is cool, not cold. The temperature must be such as not to shock the stomach. If too cold, it is bad; and if too hot, it is worse. It must be pure.

"The second of the water ourse is the Parisian. This is not strictly a water ours. It promises to make your complexion good to cure your rheumatism and to enliver

"I took," said a woman who has tried this cure, "all the liquid food I wanted every day. I was told that my depressed spirits were due to the fact that I did not have enough moisture in my system. Each morning I drank a cup of hot water before breakfast. To make it palatable I put a pinch of sait in the water and a very little

"For breakfast I ate as little as possible, and during the morning I drank hot water with cream in it and the tiniest pinch of salt. This makes the best and most invigorating hot drink I have ever tasted. I ate the ordinary meals. But, somehow, one does not care for very much to eat when one is drinking between meals so much hot water and cream."

water and cream."

The milk cure is one of the most favored these days, and is supposed to supply a tonic for the skin and the stomach. The patient takes milk inside and out.

The outside milk cure is worthy of attention. This is the way it was described by a woman who took it:

"I was massaged," said she, "from head to foot awary night with milk. I might have

"I was massaged," said she, "from head to foot every night with milk. I might have taken a milk bath had it not been so ex-

pensive.
"The milk baths were managed for me in this way: At night I was massaged with the top of the milk, which was like cream. Then as the weather was cold, I

was wrapped in blankets and put to bed. This was for extreme nervous prostration.

"In the morning I took a bath in this mixture. The tub was filled with warm water, in which about a quart of milk was stirred. And into this was dropped ten drops of bentoin. This made a milky bath.

"After a week of this treatment I grew strong enough to do without the external milk treatment and to depend entirely upon the internal.

"The internal treatment was even more interesting. Every morning there was

"The internal treatment was even more interesting. Every morning there was bought for me six quarts of pure or whole milk. This was put in six different cans, and to each can there was added half a pint of pure water. A can was then set in warm water and as it heated I was allowed to

2drow—Two plain, (*) purl 1, over, purl 3, over, repeat from (*) last 2 plain.

3d row—Two plain, (*) 1 plain, over, 2 plain narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, 2 plain, over, purl 3, over, purl 4 plain, (*) purl 3, over, purl 1, purl 2 together, purl 2 together, purl 1, over, purl 2, repeat, last 2 plain.

5th row—Two plain, (*) 3 plain, over, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow, slip 1, 1 plain, pass slip stitch over, narrow.

Some New York women during Lent take a cure as a sort of penance and to build up the body. One of the places to which they resort is an establishment over the Harlem river, where the patients go for the pure cream cure. This is something of a misno-

mer.

The whole milk is taken from the best of Jersey cows and is set aside. It is allowed to stand twelve hours, and, when at the right temperature, is drunk by the glassful. A full glass every hour is the recipe. But if the patients have a gone feeling, they can drink a glass oftener.

"The people who are willing to take the water cure in all its purity are few and far hetween." asid the physician already

between," said the physician already quoted. "This means that you must drink water, but nothing else. You can have all the water you want to drink.

"Now, water drinking is all very well. But there is something about the human body which seems to require something else, so our patients say.
"There are other cures along the drink

line. The English women lay their fine complexions to the habit of drinking tea. They drink copiously.

"An English woman will average her cup
of tea every hour the day long. And her
clear skin is said to be due to this tea drink-

ing habit. The tea warms the stomach and keeps the blood circulating.
"The women of the Pacific Coast are noted for their clear skins. The clearness of the skin is said to be due to their habit

of drinking claret. "They never take it in quantity, yet, since wine is plentiful on the coast, they take it with their meals and between meals. The glass of claret, either spiced if one is chilly, or iced if one is warm, is a feature of life on the coast.

"The women with muddy complexion are those who drink ice water when they are warm; who take muddy, strong coffee into the stomach; who drink the wrong kind of fluids at the wrong time, and who mix their drinks, sodas and lemonade, milk and beer, claret and coffee.

"'Cleanse the system with pure milk, advise the milk doctors, 'and you will find that your impurities will vanish, not to re-

"It may seem a long way off from the subject, but it is a fact that some women

subject, but it is a fact that some women are now using milk in massage. They use the pure, creamery milk. And the skin responds almost immediately to the treatment. "It is not drying in its tendencies. And the wrinkles somehow go. Would it not be a strange thing, after our long hunt for skin food, if we had found them in pure milk and cream rather than in the intri-

cate foods we have been preparing?
"Anyway the milk cure is a good thing when it comes to the taking of milk internally, and I would advise every one to try it."-N. Y. Sun.

A Refreshing Bath.

A warm salt bath is very refreshing to anyone suffering from exhaustion of travel or a long shopping expedition, which is as trying to mind and body as anything that oan be undertaken by a woman. Away from the seashore, a very simple substitute for sea-water is a cup of rock sait dissolved in warm water and added to the bath. When the salt is irritating to the skin, take a warm bath and sponge off with a mixture of violet or lavender water and alcohol, about half and half, and rub briskly with a warm friction towel. Such a method pre-vents the exhaustion and dangers of cold which follow a warm bath.

The really important question is, in what does predisposition consist? We talk of a man "catching a cold." But it would be more corre t and equally graphic to say the cold has "caught" the man. For it does eatch him unawares, and often when he least anticipates it. But no cold ever caught any man in less he had first prepared the ground for it by a careful process. ared the ground for it by a careful process of fertilization.

pared the ground for it by a careful process of fertilization.

No amount of mere exposure to a low temperature alone will cause a "cold" in a perfectly healthy man, in whom the product of wear and tear of nerve and muscle, with an adequate excretion of waste products, on the one side, is evenly balanced by food supply and exercise on the other. Where the equilibrium does not exist such exposure then operates as a "chill."

Now, who are the people who are liable to catch cold? Not those whose distary is so carefully adjusted to the work they have to do that there is no opportunity for the accumulation of unused foodstuffs in their tissues, but those who, in the better-fed ranks of scelety, eat and drink more than they need to meet the daily regulrements of their bodily activity, and are thus continually storing up in their tissues and excepting organs material which, if appropriately used, would form valuable ammunition for the development of energy, either of body or mind, but which, when stored beyond a certain point, has to be blown off in a "cold" or a "bilious attack," or in a pronounced fit of gout.—Chicago Chroniele.

Hallandaise cance is the best sauce for dinary boiled fish, like hallbut. The follurals will make safficient sauce to serve wife three pounds of fish: like last together two speculates of butter, half a bay leaf, half a d

Pour into a sancopan half a pint of milk, three tablespoontule of butter, a natispoonful of sait, a little celery sait and a dash of popper; thicken with a little flour made smooth in milk, and allow it to boil up once. Have prepared five or six eggs that have been hard boiled, crumble one of them into the mixture, arrange the others in thick slices in the centre of a hot platter, turn the cream over them and garnish with three-cornered pieces of tenet and an occasional sprig of pareloy. Boree very bes:

Hints to Housekeepers

Once upon a time the insidious grapeseed was looked upon as the arch enemy of man's appendix and the chief cause of man's appendix and the chief cause of man's appendix. People used to look grave if they happened to swallow one unawares, and an orange pit was looked upon in certain quarters as sure death. With greater experience has come a modification of these views. Physicians lay great stress on the avoidance of chills after execuse or when much fatigued in mind or body. It is also of prime importance to masticate the food well and not to awallow any food that has not been per fectly softened. Aperient salts, waters and pills must be avoided, unless prescribed by one's physician, and should in any case never be allowed to develop into a habit.

It is a comfort to be told, as people who make a specialty of curing facial defects almost always tell their patients, that every one looks homelier in the mirror than in reality. How many women dread unspeakably the task of buying a new hat or having their photograph taken, and for neother reason than that it obliges them to look in the glass and see how plain and uninteresting they have become. If they will only remember that mirrors lie most egregiously—that they darken and dull the complexion, magnity wrinkles and lines and fall almost entirely to give back those changing expressions which constitute the charm of many a faulty face, they will take courage. No woman is ever quite natural when she inspects herself in her looking-glass. Her face is in repose, her mind is nearly a blank. What she looks at is a sort of impersonal mask. What her frieuds see is a human face, ilt up with animation, interesting and appealing, even if it fulfils none of the demands of the beauty connoisseur.

beauty connoiseeur.

The newest idea in pastry boards is thick glass. The old-time marble slab is now said to absorb, whereas the glass is quite impervious, hence much more sanitary. Under the glass is placed a thick sheet of feit. A great many kitchen conveniences are now made of glass. Rolling pins and washboards are familiar, but glass rollers for towels are not yet common.

giass rollers for towels are not yet common.

In reasting pork sour apples are semetimes baked with the mest like potatoes. They should be placed on a wire rack to keep them out of the fat. The apples are served with the reast and take the place of apple sauce.

To keep a spoon in position when desirous of dropping medicine into it, and requiring both hands to hold the bottle and cork, place the handle between the leaves of a cleand book lying upon a table.

ying upon a table.

sliver spoons and forks which are in faily use may be kept bright by leaving them once a week in strong borax water for several hours. The water should be nearly boiling when the silver

Lime water will sweeten jars and jugs which soap and water fall to cleaned. It is admirable for cleaning milk vessels and nursing bottles.

for cleansing milk vessels and nursing bottles.

With boiled salmon, gream sauce, plain boiled rice is very good. Many prefer it to potato. There really is no reason why any vegetable should be served with the fish course. Its sauce is quite sufficient. Still the average taste demands a scrap or potato, or sometimes with sole, a bit of creamed spinach.

One of the pretilest women in London society is said to plunge a towel in very hot water, wring it out, and leave it on her face for half an heur every night before going to bed instead of washing, and this lady has no wrunkles.

Jasbion Motes.

kirts was seen among a number of street dress or early spring. The skirt was plait d in st ow box plaits, which touched each office at

". There are any number of short boleres, some of them recembling the loose cape bolero of last season. Some are sleveless and are est down in front until they seem like capes, short on the shoulders and belted in at the waist.

to be abandoned altogethe as though they might not enjoy the parity they had last season. However, it is con to make predictions. A great many under dresses have been noticed among we simple gowns. These are built on exac essue lines as the bretelle gowns worm the girls. An example was noted in a great-bine invisible plaid taffets, one of the verticals. The skirt was very wide, and we plaited in the new fashion, light-fitting and flaring believed. of kinds. The skirt was very wide, and was ar-plaited in the new fashion, tight-fitting over the hips and flaring below. The bretelles were as than two inches wide, and were shirred girly, a little edge showing on either side. Two irred strape crossed the bretelles, peasant shion, and there were shoulder caps to fall en the sleeves of the guimpe. These were immed with narrow shirred bands. The timpe, or underwaist, was of cream lace and as a simple untrimmed blouse with full sleeves.

in the Front.

a°s This is a good model for a linen suit. Developed in blue, pink, chalk white, or brown linen, with blain straps, it would be charming to wear with thin, white linen blouses in hot weather. The style is decidedly youthful and should not be attempted by women with mature

agures.

**. Children's frocks and coats show the same lavish tendencies which distinguish grownup fashions. Everything is embroidered, lace-trimmed and hand wrought. There is a distressing lack of simplicity in many of the little garments, especially the hats. There has always been a tendency to overload children's bats, but the limit seems to have been overstepped this spring. The lingeric hat and bonnet is being exploited to a degree. These hats, when kept s'mple, are charming for baby faces, but when sovered with real lace frills and ruches, and burlened with huge bows and streamers, they be-

rith a heading of narrow lace. The flounce was rimmed at the foot with three tucks, each one dged with a ruche of lace. Above the tucks were paillettes of heavy lace encircled with a uche of narrow green ribbon. These extended round the skirt at intervals. The waist was ather elaborate, with a bortha collar trimmed with ruches of the ribbon and lace, and ribbon applications similar to those on the skirt. There was a girdle of Nile green satin.—N. Y. Evening loss.

The World Beautiful. Lillan Whiting, in Boston Budget. "The kingdom of God is power."

"The kingdom of God is power."

"And, jesthren, who whall tell what ofthe spirits posides, disembodied and invisible, argith us now? I am one of those who be fleve that the good never die and never cease to take a living and loving interest in the afairs of earth. . . If my eyes could so be opened that I might see the invisible hosts now surrounding us, it would not surprise me to find that all of my fifty-nine predecessors were watching with us now. Least of all would I be surprised to see the statesman-blabop. Harvey Goodwin, and the loving friend of nearly all my public life, Bishop John Wareing Bardsley, whose most eminest characteristic was an intense and almost boundless sympathy."—Right Rev. John William Diggle on his anthresement and instillation as the sixtleth hashop of Carlisle.

"The kingdom of God is power." The words hold for us the most profound significance. They hold for us the most farmaching and the most practical application, nevitably they suggest that other wonderall counsel,—"Seek ye first the kingdom of lightcourness—and all other things shall be deed unto you." The "kingdom of right-pursues" first,—that as the one all-easem-al, and the intintive to everything worth the general or the gaining. Not empidering sything clea,—any other want, or decire, need, seek first—the kingdom of right-namess. Enter into that—and all else all follow.

In the great crises that sometimes come into life; periods when

"Unmerciful disaster follows fast and follows fas

riods when it seems as if almost every necivable loss and sorrow and misfortune ecipitates itself, the natural inclination is impatience and a general attitude of being out of sorts and awry with the world. This is a natural result. It is an attitude which, if not pardonable is, still conceivable, and which requires—not rebuke or reproach, but tender and wise comprehension and spiritual enlightenment. The initial step toward the recovery or the creation of better conditions is to eliminate all antagonisms. Other people may have been to blame,—one may have been to blame,—one may have received injustice and wrong; he may be perfectly conscious that he has given of his best and that he has received, in return, of the worst; but never mind. Do not dwell on it. "That way madness lies." Believe and go forward. Live in the radiance. For in the radiance is that kingdom of God which is forward. Live in the radiance. For in the radiance is that kingdom of God which is power. In this power shall one re-create his lost paradise. From this power he shall evolve again all material prosperity, all beauty of achievement. Nor does he atruggle alone. As Bishop Diggle so truly says, in the paragraph quoted above, "the good never die, and never cease to take a loving and a living interest in the affairs of earth." We are not only companioned, but helped, by the "cloud of witnesses." Seek, then, first of all,—as the initial step—the kingdom of righteousness "and all other things shall be added." For your Father knoweth what things ye have need of before ye ask Him." And "the kingdom of God is power," and entering into the kingdom one shares the power and finds his life flowing again into peace and joy and harmony and exaltation.

The Richmond, Washington.

A young married man who had resolved to forswear all his bachelor friends, with the allurements that they presented for spending money fooliahly, resolved to be conomical. So he told his wife that he would give her all his earnings to hold excepting what he kept for luncheons down town and ear fare. He stuck bravely to this arrangement for a while. Gradually, however, he same to the conclusion that he needed more ready money in his pocket than his promise would allow. There were a thousand and one things that he wanted, and he got in the habit of keeping back part of his weekly income for luxuries without letting his trusty spouse know of his fall from grace, so to speak. He was often somewhat puxiled to know where to conceal this hold-back, and he devised all sorts of queer places to hide it from his wife's vision. One morning this week he said to of queer places to hide it from his wife's vision. One morning this week he said to

"We are not going to have soup to night. I will put a five dollar bill in the tureen; no one will find it there."

This proceeding did not, however, work as well as anticipated. An unexpected guest arrived for dinner and his wife concocted a hasty soup for the beginning of

She found the V. and she didn't say anything about her discovery, but put it with her other savings. Neither did her husband, but he is now looking for a new place of deposit.

The irrepressible boy is a little animal who has no regard for the eternal fitness of things. Recently a school in this vicinity was closed for a day or two on account of the death of a venerated and beloved teacher, and a small urchin belonging so another school in the neighborhood looked with envy upon the children who were given a melancholy holiday.

"Ha," he exclaimed, as he saw them, "nothing ever happens at my school."

The florists were selling shamrooks raised from seed in hothouses last week, and a patriotic Milesian who was examining them in my presence remarked:

"Yes, they are pretty, but they are not the real, real thing. They do not smell of the old sed."

However, he hought a not of them are

However, he bought a pot of them, saying, as he did so: "Their father was an Irishman, as way," thus sustaining a national repution for witty bull-making.

This conversation I overheard recently:

Do you believe in having women policemen after the fashion advocated by one of the reform societies?"

"Oh, yes, they would be first rate in set tiling domestic difficulties, but it would not do to put them on the crossings on wet days unless they were bloomers.

There is an eld gentleman of my acquaintnee who complains that the girls are atrested by his benevolent countenance and
no of them always expects him to renquich his place so that she may sit down.
Iowever, he regards this exhibition philophically enough and yesterday placed the
allowing verses in my hand for perusal. THE GIRL IN FRONT OF ME. When tired out with prancis
All day upon the atreet
I get into a car at night
And find an easy seat
I never fall to quickly see
A girl in front of mo.

He really is a beer, the eyes are been agen the new then ends I can't endure, a tast, I lift my gaze above, And means a beard of give; and recognise my own wile's; In the girl is fived of see."

farvard University is to receive \$1,000, through the will of William P. Milton, leh was filed in Pittsfield, Mass., last ch. The testing intended that it should be the control of the con which was fied in Pittsfield, Mass., last week. The testator intended that it should be used either for a library or for scientific recearch, as the president and fellows of the institution might determine. After some specific bequeets, all the remainder of the property is given to Mrs. Milton (who will have the use of it during her lifetime), and Lawyer Bentley W. Warren of Boston to hold in trust as co-trustees of the widow. On the death of Mrs. Milton the three children of the testator's late brother. Thomas S. Milton, are to receive \$15,000 cach. If they die and leave no issue, the legacy is to become part of the William F. Milton fund of Harvard. Two daughters of a deceased sister of Mr. Milton are also remembered in two funds of \$50,000 cach, and at their death their children are to inherit, but in case there are no offspring the funds go to Harvard University. The president and fellows of the institution are to have all the remainder of the property, not included in special bethe institution are to have all the remainder of the property, not included in special bequests, transferred to them. Mr. Milton's legal home was in Pittsfield, though he did business in New York, and there is no grander estate in its kind in the Berkshires than his well-known farm, Unkamet Farm, and the read to Langahoro. In 1827 Mr. on the road to Lanesboro. In 1857 Mr. Milton was graduated from Harvard. He came from an old Boston family, and made his money in the China tea trade.

left \$100,000 to Harvard University for general purposes, and a like sum for the establishment and maintenance of a professorable in the law school for teaching the disship in the law school for teaching the dis-tinction between the provinces of the writ-ten and unwritten law. He was president of the Bar Association in New York for several years, and he bequeaths to it \$25,-000. The University of Virginia likewise receives through his will \$10,000, and a like amount is given to the Society for the Im-provement of the Poor in New York.

Richard M. Saltonstall of Boston has bought the old Rev. John Ward homestead of Haverhill, and he will transfer it to the Haverhill Historical Society. The home was moved many years ago to Eastern avenue, and it will now be removed to its original site in the rear of the Duncan estate in Water street, the home presented to the society by the James Duncan heirs. Mr. Ward was the first ordained minister of Haverhill, and there has long been a desire that his old residence should be restored to its original position. Mr. Saltonstall agreed to buy the property in order to meet this wish, in remembrance of his Haverhill ancestry. A proposition has been made to increase the membership of the Haverhill Historical Society to five hundred. At resent it has 175 members and a long

The design of Charles H. Neihaus for a monument to Benjamin Harrison at Indian-apolis has been accepted by the executive committee of the commission for the erection of the tribute, but there seems to be some objection on the part of the Govern-ment's architects to placing the monument, as now planned, in front of the new Federal Building. The commission will appeal to the Department at Washington for permis-sion to occupy the space in front of the Government structure, but it may finally have to seek the aid of President Rossevelt. The place chosen for the memorial is thought to be a fitting one, because Mr. Harrison was a President of the United ates. The Indiana legislature granted permission to have the monument erected in University Park, and the commission will accept this location rather than make any change in their plans to suit the Government architects.

FALL RIVER, MASS., Jan. 26, 1905.

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They are interesting, require much training, yet with all their brilliancy of action are very helpless. Constant attention is necessary. A saddler must be well groomed Mothing finer for his akin or his coat than Gloscorine, a stable blessing. Bathe with a sponge. Makes a delightful strengthening rub-down. Supplied by EASTERN DRUG CO., - BOSTON

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CHULTHEIS BROS., Lima, O.

Doetry.

The long, long winter 's past and gone, The spring has come again; The cold, bleak winds have given place To zephyrs soft refrain.

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RK.

The sun is shining bright and clear,
The birds are gally singing,
And o'er the fields that erst were brown
The soft, green grass is springing.

The flocks and herds from folds released Go roaming o'er the hills.

The air is full of melody,
That heart and spirit fills. The lowly flowers are blooming in The sheltered nook's recesses, And merry children gather them With gleeful fond caresses.

With hope the husbandman goes forth, To scatter wide the seed That, blest with sun and rainfall, give

Above, around the earth seems glad, And Nature's myriad voices Are tuned in cheerful harmony,

And everything rejoices.

EDWIN R. TOWLE. ASPIRATION: A HYMN.

O hely Lord! with thanks and praise We own thy goodness, and adore The gracious love which crowns our days With blessings from thy boundless store

Our sins with shame we do confess; In deep contrition low we bow; Help us to strive for holiness, And take the grace of pardon now. Thy love with hope our hearts inspire;

Thy mercy claims our grateful trust; Thy patience falters not nor tires, Though we are creatures of the dust. Oh fill us with thy life and pow'r, That we to Thee may always live;

And every day and every hour New witness of our fealty give. Enlarge our hearts; expand our minds.
With truth, the pledge of liberty;
And fill us with the love that binds

Our souls to humankind and thee. Then shall our life be rich and strong. Our worship pure, our service right; And all our days be filled with song, And peace shall crown our every night.

—Rev. Dr. Philip Stafford Moxom.

RABBI.

What teachest thou, Rabbi, That man shall do and live? Grudge none; bring thou unsparingly Thy choicest wine, and give.

Thy counsel is unplain; Sell all thy goods, 'til knowledge stain The edges of the Pot.

Then when the pot is filled-What doth thy counsel say?

Empty it 'til the last be spilled; Grudge lest one drop should stay. Oh, Rabbi, answer me— Poor were I as before!—

What Jar except it emptied be,
Think you, is filled with more?
—Laura Spencer Porter, in the Atlantic.

THE MIRROR'S PHILOSOPHY. A mirror met, by chance, a window-pane, "Good friend," the latter begged," can you ex

Why our good mistress lavishes on you why our good mistress lavishes on you Such loving care and such devotion true, While I, though ever eager for a chance To serve, am seldom favored with a glance?"

"The reason, gossip, is not far to seek," Replied the mirror as he rose to speak: Through you each day her neighbors' charm

I, wiser, tell of nothing but her own."

-J. Forsyth Smith, in February Lippincott's

AT SALUTE.

The king stands by and bares his head— Why is it so? I was a clod (he would have said) An hour ago. An hour ago, ere I was dead,

And he, the king, with needless tread Onward had fared. And now, this change—what made it, say— What stopped him on his jocund way? Is it because has come to me Death's strange and sudden dignity? Is this the reason he is mute

And stands before me at salute?
—Susie M. Best, in the Century.

A SONG OF WORRY. What's the use to sit an' worry if you lose, who thought to win? Kick the worry out the winder--let the livin

lime ain't sighin':-He's a-flyin':

Worryin' is half a sin! What's the use to work for worry? Ain't there any hope in sight?
Kick the worry out the winder, in the blizzard

Time don't worry:-

Too much hurry! Swifter than an eagle's flight! What's the use? There ain't a reason, nor the

shadder of a rhyme, When the worl' rolls on in music, an' the stars are keepin' time! Time ain't cryin':-

He's a-flyin', An' you're on the wings of Time! -F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

TRUE HAPPINESS.

To love with all the ardor in the world, And feel that you are loved as much by her, To see a lovely woman's heart unturied, Is life's divinest frankinscense and myrth. But one experience fills the heart with joy More sweet by far than love can ever be, And that's when in some worn-out vest, my boy You run across a long forgotton V.

A vest that you have laid aside for years That from the wardrobe you fish out by chance Threadbare from struggling through the vale

of tears, Divorced forever from the coat and pants. Unconsciously you slip your fingers in
Each pocket, then start back at what you see When you behold that long forgotten V.

Money, perhaps, you may have made in chunks,
Dabbling in wheat or selling real estace;
Why, once I made a hundred thousand plunks,
When some one cried, "Wake up—it's halfpast eight!"
But all this wealth, that quickly comes and goes
Is as the merest dross to you and me;
You're never rich till, searching through your
clothes.

You run across a long forgotten V.
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

GOOD AND BAD LUCK Good luck is the gayest of all gay girls; Long in one place she will not stay; Back from your brow she strokes the curls, Kisses you quick and fles away.

But Madame Bad Luck soberly comes
And stays—no fancy has she for flitting;
Snatches of true-love songs she hums,
And she sits by your bed, and brings her knil
—John Hay.

What if the days are dreary?
What if earth wears no units?
A gate will open outward
In such a little while! — E. L. Betra.

Miscellaneous.

Her New Sown.

Priscilla Battles was engaged to young Ostrander and Priscilla's contemporaries were jealous. Comments varied. Some included the significant words "roped in." Some predicted dismally concerning Ted Ostrander as a husband, though as a bachelor he was an immense access. With the mothers he was "fee of those nice Ostranders." Fathers approved of him as a "rising young man." Brothers declared that he "faced a touch like a hero." The young women thought he was perfectly adorable."

As a bachelor, unquestionably young Ostrander hit it off, but as a husband—well, Priscilla was welcome to him that was all. It is so confortable at times to believe that the grapes are sour. der's sisters were to give Priscilla a

reception.
"I suppose I shall have to have a new gown," said Priscilla to Ostrander when they were talking it over.
"Not" replied he," that you wouldn't heat the whole party a mile in anything you might wear, but it is just the idea of something new, I suppose."

pose."
"What do you think would be nice?" asked

"What do you think would be nice?" hereal Priscilla.
On that point Ostrander wasn't quite so clear. He was ready with the generalization "handsome." He also talked vaguely of bias things and whangdoodles, but falled to touch upon such incidentals as materials, color and style of making.

in the was ready with the generalization "handsome." He also talked vaguely of bins things and whangdoodles, but falled to touch upon such incidentals as materials, color and etyle of making.

A new rown is always at least a matter of weight. On this occasion it amounted even to a strategie manocurve. There were such a lot of considerations. Jam, Ostrander's oldest sizes would disapprove of anything too elaborate, as Jame knew that the Sattleses could not afford of timming. Law, the youngest sixter, would this was a good chance to lock the propitate the girls who didn't catch Ostrander, it was also an opportunity to lock her beat before those who had not yet seen her. Should she wear her favorite pink, when the decorations would be orange? Or should she sarride becoming because of the girls who did not eaten of the consideration would be orange? Or should she seen for the propitate the girls who did not eaten Ostrander, it was also an opportunity to look her beat before those who had not yet seen her. Should she wear her favorite pink, when the decorations would be orange? Or should she sarride becoming because of the girls who did not eaten Ostrander; yet it must be elegant because of Leng, It could no her pacific able. The principle of the propitation of the propitation of the tone conspicuously because of the strangers who would be there. Fink was given over because of the girls who did not eaten Ostrander; yet it must be elegant because of the strangers who would be there. Fink was given over because of the girls who did not eaten detailed to the more been admired on her before dight; gene had been admired to the bene desired w

She wore it to the reception. It was, of course, commented upon. Priscills herself overheard the following comments:

"She certainly never ought to wear tan. It's horribly unbecoming."

"And it looked so dead in all that orange. Why didn't she wear something to harmonize with the decorations?"

"Did you ever see such filmsy, cheap-looking goods?"

"And it looked so dead in all that orange.
Why didn't she wear something to harmonize with the decorations?"

"Did you ever see such filmsy, cheap-looking goods?"

"Still, my dear, that is the latest thing. I priced it yesterday—\$i a yard."

"You don't say so! I wonder what Jane Octrander thinks of such extravagance?"

"I call it execrable taste myself, when the Battless are no better off."

"And it looked so dead in all that orange.

They had played some time, when the lad growing friendly and more communicative, suddenly exclaimed:

"Oh, yer'd ought ter see the luck Jim Finneman hed yesterday."

"What did he do?" questioned the golfer.

"Why," said the lad, gleefully, "he got hit in the head with a golf ball, the man giv him a delien and he was the rest seekers.

Battleses are no better off."

"Oh, I suppose she got something expensive to impress strangers."

"Well, she didn't succeed. I was frightfully disappointed in her. Ted Ostranger must be out disappointed in her. Ted Ostranger must be out of his head."
"Yes, she lacks elegance and tone, doesn't

she?"
"I don't care!" wept Priscilla that evening
"There wasn't a girl among them who hadn't
tried to catch him herself!"—Chicago News.

Poutb's Department.

BOMPING. Me for a romp! What shall I do?

What shall I do?
Down on the floor,
Baby, with you?
Up and down stairs,
You on my back,
Grasping my hair,
Riding a-pack?
Now for a tumble!
Hang on now tight!
That is dad's girlle,
Now you're all right!
Now I'm a camel,
Watch how I kneel;
Now I'm a choo-choo
Automobile!

Automobile!
Now I'm a tramp,
Now a bow-wow,
Here's where I chase myself— Hang to me now!

Hang to me now!

Now let's build housesBuild a whole town!

Houses and steeples,

Just to knock down!

Now take your dolly,

Sing it to sleep;

Dearle, your daddy

Loves you a heap!

Hushaby, baby,

Hushaby, do;

Dearle, here's daddy

Wating for you

Put down the dolly,

I'll go and hide!

You could not find me,

Dear, if you tried!

No, you can't find me

All you can do!

Now you are warmer—

Peek-s-boo! Roo!

is mid "January" she must were it. At first liste was so busy watching the baby extreme but she did not once look up to see the tail birds a the other pens. The little follows ran about ipping off the grace with great industry, there eachs covered with feathers that looked like unches of ahiny "stickers"; but, when Endo ut her hand upon one oblek that ventured mear, no found the "stickers" were seen as down.

The cetriches are placed in pairs when four mer out, each pairs as separate pen, and given

she found the "stickers" were self as down.

The ostriches are placed in pairs when isuryears od, each pair is a separate pen, and given
names as the owner fancies. "Edward VII. is
the talliest, proudest bird on the farm, and wilks
about with high, stately step and a hanghty sir
that is supposed to be kingir. He, with a sew
others, was caught when running wild upon the
plains of Nubia, and this variety is said to have
the finest plumage of any in the world. Elste
walked slowly past McKinley and Mccan and
Recesvelt until the guide said: "Let us show
you Gen. George Washington, the oldest bird on
the farm, eighteen years old. Mrs. Washington
is sitting on her nest over there in the corner."
Of course Elsie was exested to see General
Washington. Whe would not be? And she
pressed closer to the frame to peep at Mrs.
Marths upon her nest. Nor did she notice
the sign, "Keep away from the fence, the
birds are dangerous." Up stopped the stately
general, almost as proud and tall as
Rdward VII., with fashing eyes fixed upon
Risse's shining buckle in the beaver hat. He
stretched his long neck out to its fullest extent,
and in a twinkling the beautiful buckle was
working its way down that same slender threat.
Uncle Tom saw it all, so did a large group of
visitors who were watching the maney general.
But no one had time to prevent the theft. Everybody laughed; but, as soon as Elsie know what
had happened, great tears filled her eyes and
splashed down upon her dress. Then the kindhearted tourists were sorry they had laughed, and
turning to a stand where many curious things
were for sale, they bought for her a big estrich
egg mounted on a wooden frame so it could
be placed upon a table when Elsie should return
to New York, where estrich eggs could not be
seen every day. Smiles shone through the tears
when the guide said: "There, miss, you'd have
to get thirty chickens' eggs to be equal to this
big folier; and I don't s'pose your ms would
spare room to have thirty chicken eggs jing
round on her parlor table." "Why, no, sh

The typical Marblehead boy of ten of twelve years is much averse to attending school, preferring to loaf about the wharves or to earn a nickel on the golf links.

One day last summer a Boston man who occupies a cottage there while playing golf noticed that his caddle remained dangerously near the tee at each drive. After expostulating in vain he concluded to let the boy run the chance of getting hurt.

doilar an' he won't hev' ter go ter sel whole week."—Harper's Weekly.

Antiers Versus Horns.

How many persons among the many thousands that annually visit zoological' parks realize as they pause to admire the noble; bucks of the deer family, particularly the wapiti or American elk, that their branching antiers are cast of annually and renewed and well hardened within the short period of seven meather?

Before describing the manner in which elk shed their antiers I should like to explain the difference between "antiers" and "horns." All the members of the deer family—the moose, earlbou, elk (in Europe the animal which we call moose is known as elt) and amailer deer—possess antiers, while the appendages on the heads of goats, sheep, cattle and the like are known as horns, and, with one exception—the American antelope or proughorn—are retained by their owners throughout life.

Elk shed their antiers about Feb. 1, though much depends upon the locality and upon the age and health of the animal. It often happens that one antier is carried several days after the other has been dropped. The new antiers push off the old once, and when they appear they resemble scars on the animal's forchead, but seen take the form of two black veivet buttons about the size of silver dollars. As they continue to grow they gain in length only, and by July 1 they have attained their full size. If you could examine them now, you would find them soft, rather flexible, nourished by blood and incased in a thick, tough skin, covered with velvety fur. The antierg are now "in the velvet," as the hunters term it, a mostlicritical period for the owner, who seems to realize it, for he is careful to avoid contact with anything llable to injure them. Should an accident happen and the skin get broken or the antier distigured, it might result in the cit's blooding to death or in his carrying a deformed antier until the failowing February. Through a process of nature the blood vessels that have fed the antiers are shet of about the middle of July, and then they begin to harden. A few weeks later the cilk may be seen rubbin

to Deblin Castle was one of possilar interest to them. When James II. Ind his court there the honors were done by the beautiful Duchees of Tyroodirell, who was Frances Jennings, and sixter of Sarah, first Duchees of Mariborough. In more modern times the Duke of Mariborough has had his two grandinthers in Dubffil-Castle as viceroys. The Duke of Abercorn was ford Lieutemans twice, and in 1879, when he resigned housane of the health of the duchees, he was succeeded by the Duke of Mariborough, the other grandfather of the present duke. It was during the Duke of Mariborough's viceroyalty that the Irich famine of 1879 occurred, the duchees organizing a relief fund, in connection with which the late Lord Randolph Churchill greatly assisted his mother, and acquired that knowledge of the Irich petato with which he subsequently comewhat astenished the House of Commons.

—Rifesbeth Alexandra, the Grand Duchees Bergius, a sister of the Casrina of Russia, he came a member of the royal family of Russia when she was married to the late duke in 1894. She is perhaps better remembered as the favorite sister of Princess Alice of Hesse. Though the duchees is now in her forty-first year, she appeared much younger, at least until the assassination of her husband. It is stated that she will probably return to her English home as soon as events have become somewhat quieter in her adopted country.

—The German Ruperor is the subject of an

events have become somewhat quieter in her adopted country.

—The German Emperor is the subject of an ameedote which is certainly sufficiently characteristic to appear true. During one of his forest excursions, on the occasion of the visit of the Czar of Euseia, William II. was about to light his cigar, but found he had forgotten the knife that he used to cut off the end. The Czar was no better provided, so one of the forest keepers stepped forward and proffered his own. The Emperor used it and these returned it, saying impressively: "Take back your knife. It is now a historical relie."

Curious facts.

Cutious Jaces.

—A Russian timber dealer has discovered a valuable mine of oak. It is in a river of South Russia, in layers three or four feet deep, scattered over 150 square miles, and its most striking feature is its variety of colors, supposed to be due to the variegated soil of the river bottom. No fewer than twelve shades of pink, blue, yellow and brown have been noted, each log having its own uniform shade. The logs taken out have ranged from forty to two hundred feet in length and from fifteen to twenty inches in diameter, and it is estimated that more than 150,000, averaging seventy feet, remain.

—The crown forests of Russia comprise thirty million acres belonging to the Crar and 300,000,000 farmed by the national exchequer. The Crar employs twenty-seven thousand wood police, who cut twelve million tons a year, chiefly for firewood.

—It is a curious fact that a boy's hair grows one-half slower thania girl's. In boys the average rate of growth is three feet three inches in six years, being an average of .018 inch a day. During the twenty-first and twenty-fourth years a man's hair grows quicker than at any other period. It takes an eyelash twenty weeks to reach a length of .00 inch, and then its life is from one hundred to 150 days. By means of a camera the wink of an eyelid has been measured, and it was found that twenty winks can be made in four seconds.

—The official figures show that there are 17,000,000 children in Russia between the ages of six and sixteen who are not getting any signs of an education.

—The telephone system of New York is the

reach a length of .60 inch, and then its life is for some hundred to 180 days. By means of a camera the wink of an oyelld has been measured, it was found that twenty winks can be made in four seconds.

The official figures show that there are 17,000,000 children in Russla between the ages of an education.

The official any signs of an education.

The telephone system of New York is the largest in the world. The first of the year there is were 184,803 telephones in use in the city, and chicage has only innerly thousand.

The monks at the Hospital of St. Jean do Diou, at Ghent, have in their leture moments to decorated the walls with porgeous landscapes, glewing with color and full of life, formed entroly hy means of the postage stamps of all the nations of the world. Palacose, forests, streams and mountains are represented, butterflies fitt about in the air, birds of heautiful plumage perish of mannershie animals sind places here and the innumerable animals sind places here and the sind places here are singles to the sind places here and the sind

notes and Queries.

THE NIGHTHAWKS.—" 8.": | They | were an organization composed of nearly five thousand full-blood Cherokees, who were organized for the purpose of resisting the Government in the allotment of lands. They were very ferror in allotment of lands. purpose of resisting the Government in allotment of lands. They were very flerost this resistance and many a manywhoghas showings of weakening under pressure fibrought bear by the Government handbeen fittled by sunknown hand. For ten years they resist the Dawes Commission. But recently a figure of the party struck the midst of their focuntry and they are realizing this as their last fehance, has

and it is asserted that when in full operation it can accommodate seventy-five thousand persons an hour.

Loss of Liff At Sha.—"E. 5.": Apparently occan travel is becoming less dangurous. An official return shows that fewer lives were lost at sea in 1905 than in any other year during the last twenty-five. The number of lives lost was 626, of which 350 were saliors and twenty-five passengers. The annual average for the last twenty-five years is 1613 lives. Other ligures abow that there were 6765 accidents sufficiently serious to be recorded. Of the 350 vessels which were total losses, seventy foundered, 185 stranded, fifty-six were sunk in collision, and eighteen disappeared. Of the lost, two had been saling safely for sixty years, five for more than forty years, and twenty-one for over twenty years. There were 5600 lives saved along the British coasts. Of this number the rocket apparatus saved 336, lifeboats rescued 68, the coast guards picked up 306, passing ships asved 578, and 1100 reached safety in the beats of their own ships.

BACTERNETIFICAL MONEY.

and 100 reached safety in the boats of their own ships.

Bactemetidal Money.—"D. L. N.": In support of a bill for clean paper money, which was under consideration by a committee of Congress just before the dissolution of that body. Dr. Darlington, Health Commissioner of New York, presented a report of some studies made by Dr. William H. Park to ascertain the influence of coin and of paper money upon the life of diphtheria bacilli. The exp riment was made of placing pennies, nickles and dimes in the mouths of children suffering from diphtheria. The coins showed no traces of diphtheria bacilli twenty-four afterward. The report thus sums up the results reached: Pennies at the end of twenty-four heurs gave a growth or diphtheria bacilli when fairly dry bacilli were placed on them, but none when placed on wet. Pennies at the end of forty-eight hours gave no growth. Nickels at the end of twenty-four hours gave a growth at times, but not at others. Nickels at the end of forty-eight hours gave no growth. Dimes at the end of twenty-four hours gave a growth at times and not at others. Dimes at the end of forty-eight hours gave a growth and continued to do so at times up to one month. The results of these experiments indicate that the metallic substances in coins when brought in contact with bacteria through the solvent action of mostures are deleterious, while in paper there are no such substances, the gradual death of bacteria being due to the effect of drying.

Gems of Thought.

....Opportunity, sooner or later, comes to all who werk and wish.—Lord Stanley.
.....A Spanish proverb says that "He who makes himself all sugar, the files will cat him up"; but another observes, "He who makes himself all vinegar will never catch any files."

Brilliants.

The water placed in gobiet, bowl or cup Changes its form to its receptacle; And so our plastic souls take various shapes And characters of good or ill, to \$t The good or ovil in the friends we choose; Therefore be ever careful in your choice

friends,
And let your special love be given to those
Whose strength of character may prove the whip
That drives you ever te fair Wisdom's goal.
—Translated from the Japanese.

That song of Love, now low and far, Bre long shall swell from star to star! That light, the breaking day, which tips The golden-spired apocalypse!

Religion is no leaf of facied green, Or flower of vanished fragrance, pressed be tween
The pages of a Bible; but from seeds
Of love it springeth, watered by good deeds.

—John Townsond Trowbrid;

Stronger than steel
Is the sword or the spirit;
Swifter than arrows
The light of the truth is,
Greater than anger
Is love, and subdueth!

-Longfellow.

Druggist Used Caustic Balsam Succe fully. NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 11, 1904.
The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, O.:
In reply to your "ad" in "American Druggist" in regard to lithographs of horses, would I ke very much to have a set sent to me. We carry Gombaulh's Caustic Balsam in stock. Have used it in my livery stable with good success.

F. A. Brandle.

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> A VEST ATTRACTIVE TOILET REQUISITE. Price \$1.00, express paid.

> WALNUT RIDGE COMPANY.

BOSTON, MASS.

4 ER

na, O.

The Horse.

Scarcity of Drafters. The Team Owners' Journal is of the o

The Team Owners' Journal is of the opin-ion that the present scarcity of good draft horses is likely to continue for some time.

It says:

"The growing searcity of heavy draft horses is again causing much concern among dealers. Proprietors of the small stables where stock is bought from week to week as the trade demands, are finding it very difficult to obtain first-class drafters, and even the largest dealers, who contract for the pick of horses on the breeding and feeding farms far in advance of their readiness for marketing, are constantly forced to ness for marketing, are constantly forced to pay higher prices for their future supplies.

"Two or three things are at present for heavy draft horses. One is the fact that contractors who work thousands and thousands of horses are using much heavier teams than they used a few years ago. They have found that it pays to handle big loads, and their trucks are now built to carry two and a haif yards of earth where they used to carry one yard and a quarter. To do this work they require bigger horses than tefore. Formerly contractors bought horses under fourteen hundred pounds for their work, but they won't look at anything under fifteen hundred pounds now, and most of them want animals weighing around sixteen hundred pounds and seventeen hundred pounds. It takes a tremendous number of big horses to supply this new demand, and the worst of it is the beeeders are not

and the worst of it is the beeders are not raising enough of them.

"High prices of beef seem to have tempted a great many Western farmers to drop horses and go into cattle raising in the last few years. There is no getting around the fact that steers pay best as a rule. They are ready for market in two years, where it takes few to raise a horse. Then scrain are ready for market in two years, where it takes four to raise a horse. Then again, the difficulty of raising heavy drafters is not to be denied. Out of twenty colts not more than ten will develop into horses weighing over fourteen hundred pounds, no matter how big their sires and dams may be. Then cut out the blemished ones and the ones that get sick and die, and the breeder has really only a small percentage of such has really only a small percentage of another drafters as the market now demands."

Breeding Dutch Belted Cuttle.

About six years ago I founded a herd of Dutch Belted cattle. I selected one male and four females from the herd of one of the leading breeders of that period. I selected these with a view to uniformity of breed of type and individuality excel-lence. At the time I selected it ese I could have secured a like number for about half what I paid elsewhere, but I have never regretted the extra money put into those I started with. My advice to any one starting in the pure-bred live stock business is to buy the best that good judgment and your pocketbook will allow. Some people think they can take animals of ordinary merit and grade up a herd of champions, but it is noticeable that this class of breeders never get to the top. They are satisfied with the class of stock that has a place only at the county fairs.

In buying stock to replenish my herd I have selected the aream of other herds and have selected the cream of other herds and while I have had to pay higher prices than is usual I feel well repaid, as the average quality of my herd has been constantly improving. While many of my contemporaries have introduced new blood by the selection of males, I prefer to buy females. I am breeding a line of bulls whose history and appearing a well known to me. and ancestry is well known to me, especially through their dams and grand dams I retain bulls whose female ancestry repre-sents about as near my ideal as is possible for me to secure. In this way I can reasonably anticipate the result of my breeding. while if I use a bull whose dam I have never tested I feel a great uncertainty in what will be the outcome. All breeders of experience well know that animal breeding at best is more or less unsatisfactory. Too much care cannot be taken in the sele and mating of our animal whatever our object may be.

In my efforts along the line of breeding I have found that certain bulls are wonderfully prepotent, while others equally well bred fail miserably as breeders, and this is bred fail miserably as breeders, and this is equally true of sows. My cow Trilby always drops a splendid calf, no matter what the sire is, and her progeny takes her form and belt in masked degree. Three of her male offspring are already famous as undefeated phampions and noted sires, each being sired by a different built. This simply libraticates the great nower exacted by a illustrates the great power exerted by a single cow. Such animals as these should be single cow. Such animals as these should be the last for an ambitious breeder to sell. Many a built who has great propotency is sacrified because he becomes a little large or shows signs of becoming ugly, long be-fore his usefulness is over, and often be-fore his get are large appeals to realize their

fore his get are large enough to realize their rare merit. A bull or cow that is what the farmers call a good breeder should be kept until old age makes them an longer needal. In my herd I have a minod of secting my young buils hat has he ad mongreatly in the selection of a preparate the size. When I have a young buil that it breeding and I have a young built the tip bredling and individuality approach my late. I call alim a candidate and test him thoroughly before breeding him to my best cows.

l always keep several young bulls and offer them for use to my neighbors at fifty cents service fee, and in this way usually breed each young buil to about a dozen good native or high-grade cows owned nearby, and when these cows calve, by a special means of identification which I have, I inspect each calf and make data on the same as to the markings and individual characteristics. When I and a lot of universely of uniform excellence from a young bull bred to this class of cows, I feel quite certain he can safely be bred to my herd of pure-bred cows. In this way I have very revely failed to get a bull of most excellent

seed in their highest types than many of our other breeds where color has nothing to do with the result, and it may be this is why I have come to be so particular in the selection of my breeders. Perfect belts are difficult to breed and only hy observing nature's laws in detail are we able to preserve this characteristic the belt which renders these cattle as Motley the Dutch historian truly said the most wonderful cattle in the world.

FRANK R. SANDERS. FRANK R. SANDERS. in the world.
Bristol, N. H.

Notes from Weshington, D. C.

The losses in cattle and horses shipped from this country by steamer have decreased around a thousand per cent. or rather to one-tenth of former figures since the Bureau of Animal Industry has enforced its shipping regulations. Power was given the Secretary of Agriculture by Congress to make and enforce regulations as to

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The official report of the Connecticut Experiment Station for the year 1904 contains the analyses of over two hundred brands of mixed fertilizers (samples taken in the market.) In this report of analyses the Mapes Manures are given the highest valuation of all, and on the ordinary basis of figuring "valuations;" no benefit is received by the Mapes Manures for the superior and more costly forms of Potash, Nitrate of Potash and Carbonate of Potash (eight cents instead of 5 cents per lb.) nor of the superior forms in Peruvian Guano.

For full analyses of the Mapes Manures referred to see ad. in Massachusetts Ploughman of March 18, page 3.

Large Profits on Varied Soils without Farm Manure

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In many cases some of these soils are of the lightest sandy character. Some in Florida have been described as "looking under a pocket magnifier like powdered window glass." They have little plant food resources of their own. All has to be supplied in the fertilizer.

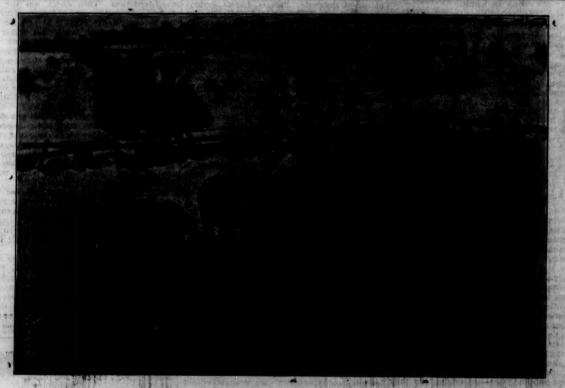
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The Flank